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PRAVDA ASSESSES SECOND CDE SESSION RESULTS

PM111152 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[M. Dmitriyev article: "Monitoring Measures: 'Transparency' or Confidence?"]

[Text] The second session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has ended. What results has the Stockholm forum achieved at this stage?

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have proceeded and continue to proceed on the basis that the situation in Europe and the world in general, which has been sharply exacerbated through the fault of ruling circles in the West, first and foremost the United States, requires a radical change in the policy of states which have embarked on the path of confrontation -- a change toward peaceful cooperation -- and major practical steps commensurate with the scale of the threat to peace which is being created.

Guided by these considerations, the USSR has put forward at the Stockholm conference a broad program of measures whose implementation would promote the restoration of an atmosphere of confidence and the strengthening of security in Europe. Of particular significance among them are the proposals for the adoption by the states participating in the forum which possess nuclear weapons of a commitment not to be the first to use these weapons, and for the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states. A substantial role -- both as regards strengthening confidence, and from the viewpoint of curbing the arms race -- would be played by the resolution of such questions as not increasing, but reducing military spending, ridding Europe of chemical weapons, and creating nuclear-free zones.

The Soviet program also provides for the elaboration of additional confidence-building measures in the military sphere that would be more significant in nature and wider in scope than those discussed in the Helsinki Final Act. It is a question, in particular, of limiting the scale of military exercises and giving advance notification of major military exercises by ground, air, or naval forces and also of major movements and shipments of troops.

The comprehensive approach proposed by the Soviet Union, which provides for an organic combination of large-scale steps of a political and international-legal nature and concrete military-technical measures, takes full account of the urgent requirements of strengthening confidence and security in Europe and is fully in accordance with the conference's mandate.

The United States and its closest NATO allies adhere to a different approach in Stockholm. Here, as at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe or at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, the Washington administration's militarist course, which they try to conceal under cover of a show of readiness for dialogue, is making itself felt.

The proposals submitted by the NATO countries in Stockholm are aimed above all at exposing the structure and day-to-day activity of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries and at imposing on them the concept of so-called "transparency," which basically means legalizing espionage and has nothing to do with the tasks of strengthening confidence and security.

Indeed, what goals can be served by providing information on the structure of the Armed Forces of the USSR and its allies in conditions where new American nuclear missiles are being sited in a number of North Atlantic bloc countries?

When NATO's current military doctrine is oriented toward a strike against the second echelon of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces? When NATO places increasing emphasis on building up conventional arms alongside nuclear ones? It is obvious that a position which provides for exposing the structure and day-to-day activity of the main bulk of the Armed Forces of the USSR and its allies, but leaves on one side the main U.S. forces, which are across the ocean, and its numerous military bases encircling the Soviet Union, is patently aimed at securing unilaterial advantages.

The measures proposed by the NATO countries bypass the really important problems of strengthening confidence and security and restrict the conference's mandate and potential. They reduce matters to military-technical questions alone, questions which, moreover, do not provide for any restrictions on military activity. At the same time they unjustifiably exaggerate the importance of the question of verification through inspections. Incidentally, deamnds of the same kind are included in the "new" NATO proposals at the Vienna talks and in the U.S. proposals on banning chemical weapons submitted to the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

In relation to the Stockholm conference, they have in mind the use of international inspections to verify, in particular, whether the activity of which notification is supplied is of a "nonthreatening nature;" whether it accords with the figures supplied in the notification; and whether the appropriate information has been supplied on all activity subject to notification. True, there is vague mention of the possibility of certain limitations and conditions for making requests for the holding of inspections, but this changes nothing in principle.

This "globalization" of the question of holding on-the-spot inspections does not arise from any real necessity. In accordance with the conference's mandate confidence and security measures must "be backed up by appropriate forms of verification in accordance with their content." So it is quite right for verification to be implemented in forms and on a scale which accord with the nature of each specific measure and in accordance with the agreement that is reached.

The NATO countries' proposals in Stockholm are purely one-sided. They knowingly contain proposals which are unacceptable to the Soviet Union, and are therefore clearly not designed to reach agreements. They do not accord with the conference mandate, which provides that confidence-building measures must be built on the basis of equality of rights, balance, and reciprocity, and identical respect for the security interests of all the participating states."

From the moment of the conference's opening in January of this year there have in effect been no advances in the NATO countries' positions. They still avoid the businesslike discussion of such large-scale measures as a commitment on no first use of nuclear weapons and the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. True, leadership figures from the NATO countries, including the U.S. President, have begun to voice the thought that it might be possible to consider the possibility of reaffirming the principle of the non-use of force. But such statements can hardly be taken seriously, since they are hedged about with unacceptable conditions like preliminary consent to NATO's solicitations for the discussion of military-technical measures with the sole aim of exposing the structure and day-to-day activity of the Armed Forces of the USSR and its allies. The NATO countries continue to try to ignore the other major political measures proposed by the socialist countries. In a word, as yet the United States and its closest bloc partners are not displaying a serious, businesslike attitude to the Stockholm conference.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries believe that the Stockholm conference must elaborate a package of political and military-technical measures capable of promoting the strengthening of trust and consolidation of security in Europe. In order to achieve weighty results in Stockholm and put them into practice, a responsible, well considered policy on the part of all the conference participants and consideration for each other's interests are required.

LOSEV HITS U.S. STAND ON SPACE TALKS PROPOSAL

LD012301 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] The latest comments by American officials indicate that Washington is playing with words in a bid to kill the clear-cut Soviet proposals for talks on preventing the militarization of outer space. Here is a commenary by Sergey Losev:

What is the Soviet Union proposing? A statement by the Soviet Government and two statements by the TASS agency have referred to a problem of exceptional importance, that of preventing the arms race from spreading into other spheres, including space. A delay in this matter increases the threat of nuclear disaster and may transform space into the source of a mortal danger to humanity. To avoid this course of development, the Soviet Union calls for (?agreeing) to ban and destroy a whole class of space weapons, including antisatellite and antiballistic missile weapons and also all ground-, air- and sea-based systems designed to hit targets in space.

The American reply to the Soviet offer, however, is indicative of an intention to continue preparations for star wars at all costs. The administration has taken a negative position with regard to the precise Soviet proposals by setting forth preconditions. It wants space weapons to be discussed with nuclear arms. What it wants, in other words, is hodgepodge negotiations that would include medium-range nuclear arms in Europe and strategic arms, and these were exactly the talks that Washington frustrated. To agree to its conditions would mean dooming space weapon talks to failure well in advance, all the more so because there has been no sign of change in America's destructive approach to nuclear arms in Europe and to strategic arms.

In fact, the United States has deployed more cruise and Pershing II missiles and gone ahead with its MX Trident II and other first-strike missile programs in what can only point to its ambition to gain military superiority.

The Soviet Union proposes that the talks on preventing the militarization of outer space should begin in Vienna in September, but before the two delegations meet an agreement should be reached about the subject of the negotiations. Many politicians in the West, including the United States, are convinced that the proposed subject is so critically important to the world's future that it must not be made an object for deceptive meaneuvers designed to catch votes.

The leading Democratic presidential contender, Walter Mondale, has called the Soviet offer a positive initiative, which should be accepted. He describes President Reagan's reply as vague and ambiguous and he called for imposing a temporary freeze on the testing and deployment of space weapons.

It's noteworthy that the administration is dodging such an important element of the Soviet proposals as calling a mutual moratorium from the opening of the talks on the testing and deployment of space-based strike systems, and it is the attitude to this proposal that should serve as a touchstone of the sincerity of the administration's professed readiness to hold meaningful talks in Vienna and search for an agreement.

What is now called in Washington a problem of presidential sincerity was called more clearly under the Johnson Presidency a crisis of confidence.

U.S. ADOPTING EVASIVE STANCE ON SPACE ARMS

LD101904 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 10 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyakov]

[Text] Reports are coming in from Washington that within the highest spheres of the American Administration they are thinking of adopting an evasive stance on the extremely topical issue of preventing the militarization of space. As the newspaper WASHINGTON POST noted, it is politically important for Reagan to appear to be a figure wishing to talk with Moscow, even if such talks do not begin. He sees their potential value, the paper writes, only from the point of view of domestic policy in a presidential election year. The paper NEW YORK TIMES points out that influential officials in Washington are coming out against the conclusion of an agreement which would totally exclude the creation of antisatellite weapons. In evading the space talks, proposed by the Soviet Union, the Washington administration is demonstrating its lack of desire to take concrete steps to improve the international situation.

Moreover, as has become known, the Reagan administration intends to draw the West European NATO allies into the implementaion of its aggressive plans for the militarization of space. This was stated directly by Keyworth, the presidential adviser on science. He noted that realization of the program announced by Reagan for deploying a large-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements will require the creation of several bases in Western Europe, meaning the construction of land bases for the deployment of laser and ray weapons as well as artillery installations with initial high-flight speed missiles. Keyworth reported that bases would be needed on the European Continent for these kinds of weapons. Having deployed intermediate-range missiles in a number of West European countries, the White House has already turned them into U.S. nuclear hostages. Washington is now striving to draw the NATO partners into its sinister plans for the militarization of space. The revelations of Keyworth, one of the most active supporters of the Reagan program for so-called "star wars" show that the White House is in fact moving away from any kind of serious discussion of the problem of preventing the militarization of space. As before, the White House is responding to this question, set cardinally by the Soviet Union, with vague arguments about the complex procedural factors; but in essence the Reagan administration has no intention of renouncing its adventurist plans for the spread of the arms race into near-earth space.

U.S. HELD CAPTIVE BY STAR WARS PROJECT

LD071733 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1315 GMT 7 Jul 84

[From "International Review" program, presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] How has the Reagan administration reacted to the Soviet Government's proposal to start talks in Vienna in September to avert the militarization of space?

Washington made a hasty statement by which the American Administration made an attempt to withdraw from examining the problem on its own merits and substituting other questions as the subject for talks. As a preliminary condition, it put forward the demand that talks on space be merged with talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and on strategic weapons, talks which it itself broke off.

Since this White House maneuver was exposed and qualified by the Soviet side as a negative reply from the American Administration to the clear proposal by the Soviet Government, the White House is banking on playing the game of being ready for talks with the USSR on the question of averting the militarization of space. However, as before, they are trying to link talks on space with talks on medium-range missiles and strategic weapons which were torpedoed by the United States. What is the point? In the United States itself and in Western Europe, the view is that the Reagan administration is held captive in its destructive "star wars" project. To implement this project, the Reagan administration is planning to allocate about $26 billion in the next 5 years. Altogether, according to American press estimates, the new U.S. space program will cost $1 trillion. This is the main reason for Washington's negative reply to the Soviet proposal, a reply permeated with the desire to whip up the arms race and spread it to space.

A fresh danger from space threatens mankind; therefore, all people of goodwill and sensible politicians in the West, have received the Soviet Union's proposal as a step of particular importance. In the interest of mankind, space must not be allowed to become an arena for the deployment of nuclear weapons. Space should be put at the service of the cause of peace and the good of man, irrespective of where he lives, be it in the east or west, in the south or the north, under conditions of socialism or capitalism. Wide circles of the world public are demanding that the Washington administration treat the USSR proposal to start talks aimed at averting the militarization of space with greater seriousness and greater responsibility. This proposal remains in force. It is now up to Washington.

THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper writes: If the White House should decline these talks, then [word indistinct] -- in inverted commas of course -- the Reagan policy would be exposed as a fraud, as a policy dictated by purely self-serving internal political considerations in the year of presidential elections. In such an important matter as ensuring peace in space, one should not be engaged in deceiving the people in order to catch the electorate's votes.

GOETTINGEN CONFERENCE ON MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

LD091906 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Goettingen July 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Kulbitskiy reports:

The issue of preventing the militarization of outer space through talks was the main problem discussed at an international congress which ended here Sunday. The major forum, attended by some 2,500 scientists from many countries, ran under the motto "Aware of their responsibility for the cause of peace, natural scientists warn about the danger of the militarization of space."

Prominent West German scientist P. Starlinger noted in his speech at the congress that the Soviet Union had made an offer to the U.S. Government to open talks to prevent the militarization of outer space, but the U.S. had in response resorted to a tactic of delays and preconditions. Washington, he said, was not interested in signing any treaty.

Many speakers said that the militarization of space and the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe were links in the same chain of preparations for another world war. He, who claimed that the installment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe strengthened security, was lying, said scientist Linus Pauling, a well-known American public figure. The militarization of outer space, just as the deployment of the new deadly weapons in the European Continent, he stressed, was increasing the risk of outbreak of nuclear war.

The scientists attending the congress said in a unanimously adopted appeal that the upgrading of anti-satellite weapons as well as further steps to militarize space were very dangerous as they increased the danger of a nuclear war breaking out. They spoke highly of the Soviet Union's proposal for a moratorium on the testing and orbiting of space armaments and stressed the need to start talks aiming to forestall the militarization of space without delay.

The international congress riveted the attention of politicians and the democratic public in West Germany. Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International and chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, said in a message of greeting to the congress that the attending scientists were making an important contribution to the campaign for detente, disarmament and peace. Numerous associations of West German scientists sent telegrams declaring their support for the Goettingen meeting's motto.

SPACE RESEARCH GROUP URGES PEACEFUL COOPERATION

LD062038 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Vienna July 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tyupayev reports:

The participants in the 25th session of the International Committee on Space Research, which ended in Graz today, declared for efficient measures to be taken to ensure the use of outer space exclusively in peaceful purposes. At the session it was emphasized that prevention of militarisation of outer space is of great significance for international peace and security, is a major condition for the development of international cooperation in peaceful exploration of the universe.

Problems linked with the exploration and use of outer space in peaceful purposes were discussed in the course of the fortnight discussion. More than 20 scientific symposiums worked within the framework of the session. Hundreds of reports were delivered, many of them were devoted to concrete problems on the use of accomplishments in the sphere of space exploration for the needs of agriculture, biology, gecdesy, oceanography and other peaceful purposes.

Soviet scientists, who submitted more than 80 reports, took an active part in the session's work. Strengthening cooperation of Soviet scientists with their colleagues from the countries, members of the "Intercosmos" organization and also France, Sweden and Austria, found reflection in reports. From these documents it is clear that Soviet science puts its accomplishments in exploration of outer space at the service of all peoples for the sake of progress and happiness of mankind.

More than 1,000 scientists from 44 countries took part in the work of this major international forum.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE SPEECHES CITED

LD101827 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Geneva July 10 TASS -- United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has called upon the Disarmament Conference to step up its efforts in working out accords on the basic questions of limiting the arms race and achieving disarmament in the current situation which he described as critical. Speaking at a plenary session here today, he pointed out that the threat of nuclear war is looming large over mankind. This threat is harboured in the spread of the arms race into outer space and the emergence of new weaponry systems that are difficult to control.

Stressing the prime importance of the goals of disarmament, both conventional and nuclear, the U.N. secretary-general expressed concern over the absence of progress at the Geneva talks on such issues at preventing nuclear war, prohibiting nuclear weapon tests and barring the arms race from outer space. He pointed out that the entire world is looking forward to the conclusion of a convention banning the production of chemical weapons.

Greeting the U.N. secretary-general, the chairman of the conference, head of the Soviet delegation Viktor Israelyan expressed confidence that Perez de Cuellar's official visit to Moscow, starting on Wednesday, will become a new contribution to strengthening cooperation between the USSR and the United Nations. The Soviet Union invariably backs the proposals directed at enhancing the role of the United Nations in ensuring international peace and security, in promoting peaceful cooperation between states in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, recently remarked that in order to consolidate the foundations of peace, it is necessary to use in full such a lever as the United Nations Organisation which has been set up precisely for upholding and strengthening peace.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Milos Vejvoda, pointed out that the current stalemate at the Geneva talks is due to the position of several Western countries whose leaders are "obviously prisoners of illusions that are extremely dangerous for the entire international community." He cited as an example the U.S. plans to deploy new weapons systems in outer space. Socialist Czechoslovakia backs the USSR's proposal for holding Soviet-American talks on preventing the militarisation of outer space. Participants in the Geneva forum, Milos Vejvoda said, should realise that the addition of weapons of any type to the existing arsenals makes the task of stopping the arms race ever more difficult, if not altogether impossible.

CPSU SECRETARIES ARRIVE IN PRAGUE FOR MEETING

LD101449 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Prague July 10 TASS -- A CPSU delegation arrived in Prague today for a regular conference of secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties of socialist countries.

The delegation includes Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Zamyatin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Stukalin, head of a department at the CPSU Central Committee and member of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Medvedev, head of a department at the CPSU Central Committee and member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU.

TIKHONOV ASSESSES CEMA SUMMIT IN KOMMUNIST

LD111021 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- The economic summit conference of CMEA countries made a "big step forward in concerting the economic policy" of the socialist countries, Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, writes in the latest issue of the CPSU Central Committee's journal KOMMUNIST in an article devoted to the results of this conference, held in Moscow last month.

Summing up the development of the CMEA countries over the last fifteen years since the previous summit meeting, he says that during this period the CMEA countries doubled their industrial output whereas industrialised capitalist countries could raise it only by 30 percent during the same period.

Writing of the main areas of cooperation in the period ahead, Nikolay Tikhonov dwells on the extensive introduction of electronics and modern means of automation. Thus, in 1986-1990 it is planned to manufacture in the Soviet Union over 100,000 robots and over four thousand automatic lines. In this work the Soviet Union will be closely cooperating with its CMEA partners. The head of the Soviet Government put forward the idea of establishing an international centre of socialist countries for the development of robotics.

Turning to integration in fuel and raw-material branches, Nikolay Tikhonov writes that the USSR is planning to increase its exports of natural gas and power to the CMEA countries. The implementation of the Soviet proposal for a joint construction by CMEA countries of a new export gas pipeline from West Siberia may play an important role in this matter, he says. Gas deliveries through this pipeline may reach 20-22 billion cubic metres a year.

"The socialist countries have to tackle new tasks of construction under conditions of a worsened political and economic situation in the world," the article says. The American Administration and its more reactionary partners are trying to exploit international economic ties for their political ends. Thus, "imperialism is trying to turn the export of advanced technology and equipment into an instrument of economic, commercial and political pressure." The recent London meeting of the leaders of the "Seven" testifies to their intention to further pursue such a policy, while forgetting the fact that such a policy toward the socialist community is hopeless," Nikolay Tikhonov writes.

"The unity and cooperation of the CMEA countries, the steady growth of their potential enables them to stand up to American blackmail and to any discriminatory measures and to reliably ensure their technical and economic invulnerability."

PEREZ DE CUELLAR LAUDS SOVIET PEACE EFFORTS

LD101326 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] New York, July 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has highly appreciated the efforts made by the Soviet Union in this international organisation to strengthen peace, achieve disarmament, and broaden cooperation among states.

In his interview given to the TASS correspondent in connection with his forthcoming official visit to the USSR, Javier Perez de Cuellar said that as a founding member of the United Nations and a permanent member of the Security Council, the Soviet Union clearly has an extremely significant role in the work of the United Nations. The Soviet Union, he said, "has consistently been at the forefront of important initiatives at the world organisation, especially in the field of disarmament. I greatly appreciate the encouragement and support which I have received from the Government of the Soviet Union."

It is the overwhelming wish of all humanity to put an end to the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and proceed to the actual reduction of armaments and armed forces, Javier Perez de Cuellar said. "The accumulation of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, today poses the gravest threat to the future of mankind. The only alternative is for governments to determinedly pursue disarmament and to rely on a workable system of collective security in which they can have real confidence."

The U.N. secretary general recalled that over the years the Soviet Union "has been most actively concerned with the question of halting and reversing the arms race and has put forward numerous important proposals to that effect. These proposals have been discussed seriously in various United Nations bodies concerned with disarmament."

On the subject of a nuclear freeze, for instance, the General Assembly, at its last session in 1983, passed three resolutions.

Stressing further the need to keep outer space peaceful, Javier Perez de Cuellar said: "I have always strongly believed that negotiations on this issue should be initiated well before technology outruns the efforts to prevent an arms race in outer space and thus renders the negotiations more complex. It is therefore gratifying for me to note that the General Assembly last year requested the Geneva Conference on Disarmament to undertake treaty negotiations to prevent an arms race in all its aspects in outer space. I sincerely hope that these and other initiatives to stop the arms race will be pursued through negotiations and constructive dialogue between all parties concerned."

Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed support for the proposal, put forward by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, for relations between nuclear powers to be governed by definite norms in the interests of preventing nuclear war and for these norms to be made obligatory. "I strongly welcome all constructive initiatives aimed at reducing the risks of a nuclear confrontation," Javier Perez de Cuellar said.

It is my sincere hope, he went on, that President Chernenko's major initiatives and other proposals will be actively pursued in disarmament forums. I also hope that conditions will soon be created for the Soviet Union and the USA to continue their substantive efforts for curbing the nuclear arms race in its various aspects.

The success of such efforts would not only have an immediate impact on the status of their bilateral relations but would have a most positive effect on the global state of international relations.

In connection with the 40-year jubilee of the United Nations, to be observed next year, Javier Perez de Cuellar said: "There can be no doubt that the role of the United Nations in the promotion of peace and international cooperation has been considerable. Moreover, today, nearly forty years after the signature of the Charter, the scope and extent of the organisation's activities have grown to encompass practically every sphere of human endeavour. It is certainly true that in the present difficult international climate the role of the United Nations in promoting dialogue and understanding among member-nations becomes more essential than ever."

The major powers, who are also permanent members of the Security Council, he said, have a special responsibility for the effective functioning of the council and hence for the maintenance of international peace and security. The various organs of the United Nations, tried and tested over the course of the past forty years, are at the disposal of member-states. It is for all of us to consider how the most determined, farsighted, and consistent use can be made of this machinery for peace, J. Pereze de Cuellar said.

UN INDIAN OCEAN BODY THWARTED BY U.S., NATO

LD100958 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] New York, July 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

A regular session of the U.N. ad hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean has opened here in the presence of delegations from 47 countries. The session is to discuss ways of easing military and political tension in the Indian Ocean basin which accounts for about one-third of the world's population.

The session is to further examine questions concerning the preparation of an international conference for realising the idea of making this important region a peace zone. It will discuss specifically a working document of non-aligned countries who suggested an approximate framework of a preliminary agenda for the conference which is to be called in Colombo in the first half of next year. It is clear from the document that these states consider it the main task of such a forum to work out practical measures to establish a peace zone and reduce military activity in the Indian Ocean.

This view is shared by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in whose opinion the accomplishment of the tasks set before the forum would help improve the international situation and strengthen the security of all states.

Throughout the years the ad hoc committee has been in existence the United States and its NATO allies have been sabotaging its work, sometimes resorting to direct blackmail against the states of the region. Washington's obstructionist tactics has become still more pronounced under the Reagan administration.

In recent years, every session of the ad hoc committee takes place against a background of American military build-up in the Indian Ocean. Aircraft-carrier strike groups including hundreds of planes as well as submarines with nuclear weapons on board are now constantly cruising in the area. They have in their sights 19 states of Asia and Africa which lie in the area of operation of the American Central Command (CENTCOM). There are over 30 American bases scattered all along the perimeter of the Indian Ocean from Australia to Somalia.

In the centre of this military meshwork is Diego-Garcia Island on which the Pentagon is planning to spend about a billion dollars in order to modernise its military installations.

Washington's militaristic ambitions in the Indian Ocean basin give the peoples of the region cause for deep concern. This concern is all the more justified since the recent "experience" of Lebanon and Grenda demonstrated Washington's readiness not only to build up its military strength but also use it.

U.S. Blocks Peace Zone Plan

LD102224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Excerpts] A regular session of the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean has opened in New York. Those taking part will continue their discussion of questions connected with preparing an international conference aimed at transforming this large region into a zone of peace and international cooperation with the latest news commentary, here is Yevgeniy Kachanov:

[Kachanov] The UN resolution on transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace was adopted, as is well known, in 1971. However, the process of preparing a representative conference which would give this resolution the force of international law has, in the opinion of most, been unjustifiably delayed. There is only one cause for this: the United States and its allies have since the very beginning blocked the work of the UN special committee and have recently been blocking the very idea of creating a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

Under cover of demagogy about the so-called Soviet military threat, the U.S. Administration is carrying out an unprecedented increase in its military might in this region. Of course there is no Soviet military threat in the Indian Ocean. I would only say that the total tonnage of Soviet military ships in this region is no more than 1/2 the displacement of a single one of the U.S. aircraft carriers which are there permanently.

The threat to the independence and sovereignty of the coastal states, as the facts demonstrate, arises first and foremost from the United States, which arbitrarily declares vast expanses of the globe as vital interests zones. This threat is continuing to grow daily, and in order to prevent it the united efforts of all independent countries in the Indian Ocean region, including efforts at the United Nations are needed.

SOVIET UNESCO COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD101503 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 10 TASS -- A meeting of the USSR UNESCO Commission was held in Moscow today. It was attended by senior and executive officials of a number of ministries and departments, workers in science, education, culture, representatives of public organisations.

The meeting discussed questions of further consolidation of cooperation with socialist countries in implementation of UNESCO programmes and projects. Also discussed were the results of the (?22nd) Coordinating Conference in Budapest and the results of the 119th session of the UNESCO Executive Board.

The meeting was chaired by deputy foreign minister of the USSR, Chairman of the USSR UNESCO Commission Viktor Stukalin.

WEST USING INFORMATION CONTROL AGAINST NONALIGNED

LD101018 Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The establishment in the world of a new information order is one of the demands the nonaligned nations make at their forums. Upon attaining political independence, many of the newly liberated countries found themselves confronted with the need of ensuring the social and cultural progress of their people. Before long, however, they saw that these goals are very hard to reach without cardinal changes in the sphere of culture and the mass media -- that is, without doing away with their tremendous intellectual dependence on the former colonial powers. A process known as the decolonization of minds began and it continues today in the developing countries participants in the Movement of Nonalignment.

Who is obstructing implementation of this just cause? The same forces which have opposed the political course of the Movement of Nonalignment all the way. Since the moment the movement came into existence the imperialist powers, the United States above all, have made it a target of regular ideological warfare. The key strategic goal of imperialist propaganda is to prevent progressive reforms in the developing countries, to retain Asia, Africa, and Latin America as a sphere of Western domination, and to create conditions for a further exploitation of the people of those continents by international capital.

The imperialist countries spare no effort to make the world information exchange flow one way, from themselves toward the developing countries. Meanwhile, the Western news media distort almost everything they happen to cover. The chief supplier of such concoctions on the international news market is the United States Information Agency, the USIA. The news service closely cooperates with the CIA. For example, one-third of the USIA personnel are concurrently members of the CIA staff. The CIA and USIA run numerous newspapers, radio stations, and television networks. These are engaged in ideological subversion against other nations including nonaligned ones.

Just as in the past, world reactionaries see one of their primary goals in undermining the relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between the nonaligned and the socialist countries. The West is using its entire propaganda machine to frighten the young nations with what it calls a Soviet threat, to spread all kinds of myths about what it calls Soviet interference.

BAGHDAD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GULF WAR OPENS

LD091836 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Texg] Baghdad, July 9 TASS -- An international conference opened here to discuss the dangerous consequences of the Iran-Iraq war to international peace and security. The meeting is being attended by more than 800 representatives of political parties, trade unions, and professional associations, public figures, and scientists from a number of countries.

E. Pereira, representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions, said in his speech that the Iran-Iraq conflict meant huge losses to both sides. It was clearing the way for American imperialism's offensive in the Middle East which had been proclaimed by Washington a "zone of vital interests." The World Federation of Trade Unions, Pereira said, stood for a peaceful settlement of the conflict and for a negotiated resolution of problems between the two states.

OPEC OIL MINISTERS MEETING OPENS IN VIENNA

LD101159 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Vienna, July 10 TASS -- A conference of oil ministers of the states, members of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries, opened here today. Representatives of 13 countries will discuss questions pertaining to OPEC's single policy towards oil extraction, oil prices, and also state of affairs in the internal petroleum market.

The decision to recommend to the conference to preserve the present-day prices of oil and the volume of its extraction by the OPEC member-countries was taken at a meeting of the committee to control the situation in the OPEC oil market, which was held the day before.

U.S. INCREASES MILITARY ALLOCATIONS FOR OLYMPICS

LD091908 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Washington, July 9 TASS -- Under the pretext of "ensuring safety" of Olympic Games in Los Angeles the Pentagon got from U.S. Congress the allocation of additional 50 million dollars for military purposes. This money and intensive, almost two-year-long "preparation," the newspaper WASHINGTON POST ironically writes, gives ground to the U.S. Defence Department to daringly claim the role of the main participant in the Olympics-84.

The Pentagon plans to send to Los Angeles 77 helicopters, 4 planes, 16 buses, 330 rapid firing automatic rifles, 400,000 cartridges, night vision instruments, tonnes of different equipment. 12 million dollars were spent for the purchase of new communication means, 10 million dollars -- for creation of super-modern system of protecting structures from "terrorists." All that equipment after the end of the games will remain at the disposal of the Pentagon which will thus be in the gain, irrespective of the course of the sport competitions.

PRC CONCERNED OVER SECURITY AT L.A. OLYMPICS

LD110831 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] The Chinese Olympic Committee has expressed concern over the security of participants in the forthcoming Los Angeles games. The committee's spokesman in Beijing said he did not rule out kidnappings of athletes during the Olympics by various terrorist groups. He recalled that China had repeatedly asked the United States Government to guarantee the security of atheletes.

MALAYSIAN NOC RECEIVES THREAT FROM KU KLUX KLAN

LD071314 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] London, July 7 TASS -- Malaysia's National Olympic Committee said today it had received a letter containing insults and threats against it, REUTERS reported from Kuala Lumpur. A spokesman for the Malaysian NOC said that the letter, sent by the American racist organization Ku Klux Klan, threatened Malaysian sportsmen with death if they arrived in Los Angeles for the Olympic Games.

COMPARISON OF PRESIDIUM MESSAGE TO REAGAN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 4 July Second Edition front pages the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's Independence Day message to Reagan under the headline "To His Excellency Ronald Reagan, President of the United States." It has been compared with the TASS English version, published on page A 1 of the 3 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA omits entire first paragraph;

Last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads:...promotion of trust among peoples. (changing word)

KACHANOV CASTIGATES HIGH FRONTIER ORGANIZATION

LD092042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] General Graham, head of the reactionary U.S. organization High Frontier, has announced that any agreement to do with averting the militarization of space will contradict U.S. interests and undermine U.S. national security. Here is the latest news commentary. At the microphone is Yevgeniy Kachanov:

The epithet "reactionary" does not, of course, fully describe the essential elements of this organization, which aims to push through the program proposed by President Reagan for creating a wide-scale antisatellite defense system with space-based elements. The main, and in fact the only argument put forward by High Frontier is the old thesis about the Soviet military threat.

Such intimidation is, of course, nothing new in U.S. propaganda. But I would like to make the point that High Frontier is a special kind of organization. At first glance, it would seem that there are dozens, if not hundreds of organizations like this one in the United States. But for some reason, it is this organization's statements, imbued with wild anti-Sovietism, which are published almost every day by respectable U.S. newspapers. The major TV companies give High Frontier access to valuable time and transmission channels. High Frontier is apparently authoritative, well-informed, and so on. One gets the impression that it is being strongly pushed into the limelight, and that attempts are being made to portray it almost as the mouthpiece of the U.S. public.

In fact, there is every reason to believe that it is a type of unofficial Pentagon mouthpiece, and that retired General Graham is happy to say those things which administration officials themselves do not care to say out loud. He flatly opposes the talks proposed by the Soviet Union on the problem of preventing space militarization, while at the same time official White House and representatives do the same, but in veiled form.

As you know, they have verbally expressed their agreement to the talks proposed by our country, but in actual fact wish to avoid discussing an exact and specific problem, using so-called "linkage" [uvyazki] and preconditions. The present administration's deeds speak louder than its words. The fact is that Reagan and his entourage, in only 3 years, have destroyed the structure, formed over decades, of Soviet-U.S. relations, including questions on arms race limitation.

During the present administration's reign, the Soviet Union proposed a whole series of important peace initiatives concerning the most varied aspects of the problem of arms limitations and reductions. But a positive reaction from Washington simply never followed.

The White House shows the same approach this time as well.

PAPER CITED ON U.S. BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS TESTS

LD091712 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] New York, July 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Maxim Knyazkov writes:

New facts of criminal experiments with biological weapons carried out by the U.S. Army have come to light. The newspaper HONOLULU ADVERTISER published in the Hawaii Islands has got hold of important documents from governmental archives which show that during the 1960's the Pentagon conducted near the archipelago several series of secret experiments with biological weapons, jeopardizing the lives and health of thousands of people.

At least six sets of tests were held in Hawaii between 1963 and 1967, the newspaper reports. In the course of each of them germs were sprayed repeatedly both directly over the islands and over offshore areas of the sea. The purpose of the U.S. Defence Department was to determine how efficiently air and oceanic currents could be used to spread germs similar to those causing epidemics of plague, anthrax and other grave diseases.

In so going, the newspaper says, Washington spokesmen told lies to the local authorities, claiming that the Pentagon was conducting meteorological experiments.

University of Hawaii specialist Sanford Siegel strongly denounced the Pentagon's criminal activity. According to him, citizens of Hawaii were used by the Pentagon as unknowing guinea pigs who never suspected that they were a part of horrendous experiments with mass destruction weapons.

It is not the first time that the U.S. press reports on the facts of the Pentagon jeopardizing the lives of innocent people in carrying out its large-scale preparations for bacteriological warfare. A public outrage was caused some time ago by reports that during the 1950's and the 1960's the U.S. Army was secretly conducting similar tests near San Francisco.

NEW YORKERS PROTEST STATEN ISLAND NUCLEAR BASE

LD071209 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] New York July 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov reports:

More than 100,000 New Yorkers have signed a petition protesting the conversion of Staten Island harbor into a nuclear base of the U.S. Navy. The signature-collecting campaign is being waged by a public organization called Coalition for Nuclear-Free Staten Island, which groups prominent members of the public.

Plans to make the harbor of a New York district into the home port of a strike naval force led by the battleship Iowa are connected with the Reagan administration's program for increasing U.S. naval strength to 600 warships. Washington plans to base them not only in New York City but also in several other American cities. According to Pentagon spokesmen, ships that will anchor off Staten Island will be armed with nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles.

Democratic Congressman Theodore Heiss from New York State said in an interview with the newspaper BOSTON GLOBE that the plans' fulfilment would be tantamount to turning the city into a launching site for nuclear missiles. He warned that this would put the lives of the 20 million people living in greater New York City in jeopardy.

The congressman added that the danger would be still greater considering the fact that accidents involving nuclear arms were not rare in U.S. Armed Forces. From 1950 to 1980 the U.S. Defense Department had registered 32 cases of radiation leaks from nuclear warheads.

U.S. SHIFTS FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES TO THIRD WORLD

LD110828 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

A certain revival of economic activity in the United States with the resultant rise in the growth rate of the gross national product, a drop in inflation and the expansion of investment in a number of industries has given President Reagan reason to laud the fruit of his policy as an "economic miracle." The United States indeed looks like all but the locomotive of economic progress as compared with the performance of other Western countries.

But what really helps U.S. industry steam ahead faster than other developed capitalist economies?

The revival itself, as facts show, is obviously unstable. The gravest danger is posed to the U.S. economic progress by chronic deficits of the federal budget. Reagan's election promises in 1980 to do away with the deficit have remained good wishes. Far from being removed, the disbalance has grown by almost 150 percent during Reagan's term. It is a consequence of primarily the runaway arms race, which has consumed almost 250 billion dollars this fiscal year and will rise to 313 billion dollars in fiscal 1985.

To cope with the difficulties eroding the U.S. economy, Washington is pursuing monetary, financial and trade policies enabling it to shift a good part of its difficulties onto the shoulders of both allies and developing countries.

The declaration of the CEMA countries on maintenance of peace and international economic cooperation, adopted by the recent CMEA summit in Moscow, the economic development of the emergent countries is gravely compounded and sometimes blocked altogether under the influence of such factors as more unfavourable terms of commodity exchanges on the world markets, caused, in particular, by a considerable drop in the real prices for raw materials, huge foreign indebtedness, tougher terms of crediting and cuts in the funds made available by developed capitalist countries to developing states. [sentence as received]

Interest rates have become an important means of plundering Asian, African and Latin American countries. This year American banks have hiked on four occasions interest rates on credits, bringing them up from 11 to 13 percent. This has done particularly grave damage to Latin American countries. In 1984 Latin American countries will have to pay an additional almost 8 billion dollars to U.S. and other Western banks because of the growth of interest rates. As for the foreign debts of all the developing countries put together, they add up today to an astounding 810 billion dollars. Those countries will have to pay this year 70 billion dollars in debt servicing alone.

The developing countries are fettered by an iron ring of indebtedness and slowed-down progress, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid said recently. It is an imperative task for the emergent countries to break out of the vice of that iron ring of neo-colonialism and they demand that international economic relations be revised on the basis of equality and fairness.

MULATOV ON FAR EAST SECURITY, SOVIET-PRC TIES

OW101425 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Today we would like to talk about the pressing issues in the Far East. We would like to discuss ways to strengthen the foundations for peaceful coexistence and how to ensure the security of the people in the Far East as the United States, Japan, and their cohorts are intensifying the military activities. Our station observer Malatov writes:

The consistent policy of the Soviet Union is to generate a wholesome atmosphere for peace and create conditions to promote cooperation among all the countries in East Asia. We have always advocated the reduction of naval activities in the Pacific region and the holding of negotiations among the countries concerned on strengthening confidence-building measures in the Far East. The Soviet Union hopes to hold talks with all countries in this regard, including bilateral or multilateral talks with China. There are U.S. bases in the Far East, and there are U.S. troops in South Korea and other localities. Taking this into consideration, the Soviet Union has also presented to the United States its proposal on confidence-building measures in the Far East.

This Soviet proposal has convinced people that Soviet policy is aimed at prompting peaceful coexistence, good neighborliness, and cooperation between the Soviet Union and all other nations and at avoiding military and political confrontations in the Far East. The fact that the Soviet Union supports the proposal made by the DPRK to uphold peace and relax tension in the Korean peninsula and that it supports the Mongolian proposal to conclude a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between states in Asia and the Pacific substantiates this.

As we have emphatically pointed out: The Soviet Union attaches great importance to improving Soviet-Chinese relations and to cooperating with China in promoting peace in the Far East. Soviet leader Comrade Chernenko pointed out not long ago: Progress in Soviet-Chinese relations and the PRC's participation in the people's struggle to prevent war will undoubtedly facilitate the growth of socialism's role in international affairs and help consolidate the positon of the forces committed to peace. This represents the Soviet attitude on the pressing issue of consolidating the foundations of peace in the Far East.

On the other hand, what is the policy the United States and its military and political allies are now following? We can draw some conclusions if we examine the results of the Japanese-U.S. meeting held not long ago in Honolulu on "protecting the security of the Pacific region." The Japanese paper AKAHATA on 7 July reported on the contents of the agreement reached betweeen Washington and Tokyo on this issue. According to this agreement, Japan has begun to implement the U.S. strategy and to promote the policy of military confrontation in the Far East. For example, it was stipulated that under so-called special conditions, the Japanese armed forces would not only help to seal off international straits, but also attack targets on Soveit territory together with the United States. AKAHATA said: As a result of the Japanese-U.S. talks in Honolulu, the Japanese Navy will join the U.S. aircraft carrier fleet to attack the Soviet naval and force bases in the Far East. It is with this type of so-called "security" measures that U.S. imperialism and its Japanese cohorts respond to the Soviet proposal on confidence-building measures in the Far East and to other Soviet proposals for peace.

Listeners, please give this a thought. Where does the military threat come from in the Far East? Is this threat caused by Soviet policy?

Or is it created by the aggressive collusion between the United States and the reemerging Japanese militarists? Obviously those who menace the security of the people in the Far East are the imperialist and militarist forces, and those forces that seek to settle issues by military and political confrontation while totally ignoring the Soviet proposal. To smash to smithereens the aggressive plots of those forces is the joint task of all peace-loving forces and of the peoples of the various countries in the Far East.

VISITING PRC AGRONOMISTS MEET WITH SOVIET GROUP

OW100839 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Members of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association met with a group of Chinese agro-economists at the Home of Friendship of Peoples in Moscow on 9 July. The visiting group arrived in the Soviet Union on 8 July.

(Krinovich), member of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association and deputy director of the Far East Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences, briefed the Chinese guest on the association's current activities aimed at developing and consolidating the friendly ties between the Soviet and Chinese peoples.

In his speech at the meeting, Du Runsheng, leader of the Chinese agro-economists group, council member of the China-USSR Friendship Association, and director of the China Rural Development Research Center, thanked the Soviet side for its warm welcome. He said that the mutual visits by both sides' travel groups would benefit the two countries not only in the occupational field but in strengthening the friendship between the people of our two countries.

Tour of Agriculture Academy

OW110128 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] A tour group of Chinese agricultural economists visited the Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin on 9 July. Academician Nikonov, president of the academy, received the Chinese guest and briefed them on the academy's history and present activities and on the contributions made by this large Soviet agricultural science research center to agricultural production and mechanization. He also answered many questions raised by the Chinese agricultural economists who were greatly interested in the Soviet Union's achievements in agricultural sciences.

Du Runsheng, head of the Chinese tour group, council member of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association and director of the Chinese rural development research center, said: The Chinese side is willing to expand the contacts and cooperation between Chinese agronomists and their Soviet counterparts.

Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng was also present at the meeting.

KAMPUCHEAN COALITION LEADERS MEET IN BEIJING

LD102218 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 10 Jul 84

[TASS political analyst Mikhail Yakovlev commentary]

[Text] There was a meeting in Beijing of the leaders of three counterrevolutionary emigre groups -- Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann, and [word indisitnct].

The main purpose, according to the new communique from the China news agency, was to try to eliminate the rivalry in this diverse so-called coalition. The problem is that the events in Indochina and in Southeast Asia in general are definitely not developing in accordance with the plans in Washington and Beijing. In Kampuchea the internal situation is totally improving, and the life of Kampucheans engaged in peaceful labor is becoming normal. The People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, supported by Vietnamese volunteers, has recently dealt the Pol Pot bands heavy blows, has liquidated their bases in Kampuchea, and is reliably defending the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. This has enabled more units in the Vietnamese voluntary contingent to pull out of western and northwestern regions of Kampuchea.

The diverse clique of those supporting Pol Pot -- Sihanouk and Son Sann -- is riddled with differences. Inside the clique there is constant bickering and a struggle for leadership. It was announced that the so-called coalition gathered in the Chinese capital supposedly at the invitation of Norodom Sihanouk. But it's no secret that in Beijing and in Washington the focus is on strengthening the Pol Pot group, the main instrument in their plans for struggle against the Kampuchean people. The so-called coalition is merely a covering for Pol Pot and his supporters.

The gathering in the Chinese capital also indicates that the policy of armed struggle against countries in Indochina -- the policy conducted by Washington and Beijing -- remains unchanged, and poses a threat to peace and stability in Indochina and throughout all of Southeast Asia. The objective of this policy is to help the bloody clique of Pol Pot to return to power in Kampuchea. And this is one of the goals of the curren trip by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to member nations of ASEAN and the Pacifi region. His efforts are aimed at aggravating tensions in Southeast Asia and suppressin the trend there for a dialogue. However, these plans are built on illusion. Experienc confirms the steadfastness of the popular government in Kampuchea. No schemes by the Khmer reactionary forces, nor by those who support them, can keep a new life from being built in Kampuchea.

The recent meeting of the heads of the Khmer groups is reminicent of a dying man takin his last breath. The urgent problems that exist between countries in Southeast Asia can and should be solved not by supporting reactionary forces, and not by pushing two groups of nations into armed confrontation, but by negotiation, the foundation of which could be the recent constructive proposals made by the countries in Indochina, that is Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and the member nations of ASEAN.

GROMYKO CRITICIZES JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY

LD101603 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received Japan's Ambassador to the USSR Masuo Takashima in connection with his forthcoming departure from the Soviet Union.

The conversation dealt with some aspects of Soviet-Japanese relations. In connection with the ambassador's remarks about the Japanese Government's intention to develop and expand relations with the Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko stressed that such an approach would evoke positive response in our country if it were backed by concrete practical steps. At present, however, noticeable intensification of negative trends is visible in Japan's policies, including in the military sphere, which, of course, cannot but affect the state of Soviet-Japanese relations. Regrettably, Japan does not always show enough independence in its foreign policy line, due to which it is pliable to outside pressure. This situation hardly corresponds to its national interests.

Simultaneously, the ambassador's attention was called to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives directed at curbing the arms race. It was pointed out in the process that Japan, the only country in the world to have been subjected to nuclear weapons, does not always act consistently and persistently for the removal of the threat of nuclear war from mankind's life. In the meantime, it could use its international weight and influence for the attainment of this noble goal.

CHON-ABE TALKS IN SOUTH KOREA CRITICIZED

SK110522 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Talks between Chon Tu-hwan and Shintaro Abe, Japanese foreign minister, in Seoul are being completed. An agreement on the South Korean dictator's visit to Japan, one of his major creditor countries, this September was reached at the talks.

Last year, the Nakasone government decided to provide a loan of $4 billion to Seoul in a piecemeal manner. Most of this loan will be used in purchasing military equipment from the United States.

According to a report, the talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Abe in Seoul, the capital of South Korea, are more new (?progress) in forming a military alliance among Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul. The Japanese newspaper AKAHATA reported that the United States will [words indistinct] South Korea [words indistinct]. This task has been assigned to Japan. In an effort to realize this task the United States has recognized the need for the joint military exercise between the Japanese and South Korean Armed Forces.

Linked To U.S. Alliance

LD062208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] According to a report by the KYODO TSUSHIN agency, Abe, Japan's minister of foreign affairs, has set off for South Korea on an official visit. In Tokyo it has been announced that during the Japanese-South Korean talks important issues of bilateral relations will be discussed, including the granting of additional economic and military aid to the Seoul regime by Japan, as well as cooperation between the two countries and the United States. Sergey Pravdin is at the microphone with a late news commentary:

[Pravdin] Tokyo newspaper are noting that Abe's visit to Seoul is directly connected with the further development of military-strategic cooperation between Japan and South Korea and with the creation of a triple alliance of Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul. Among other things, the Japanese minister is to sign an agreement handing over to South Korea another slice of the so-called strategic loan which Japan has granted to Seoul. The total amount of this loan is quite impressive: $4 billion.

Present close relations between the two countries in the fields of economic, political, and military affairs are in complete accord with Washington's plans to create yet another aggressive alliance under the U.S. aegis in Asia. It has to be said that these militarist plans are finding complete understanding and support from the present Government of Japan and the puppet regime in Seoul. The main questions linked with the knocking together of the sinister Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle were discussed during President Reagan's visit to Japan and South Korea in autumn of last year.

The Washington administration has long cherished the idea of setting up a so-called "strike fist" in the Far East consisting of the armies of the United States, Japan, and South Korea. The anti-Soviet and antisocialist direction of this aggressive alliance is beyond all doubt. Not by chance has Japan's war department, with the participation of American and South Korean military specialists, worked out plans for the joint deployment of the three countries' armed forces in the event of extreme circumstances, under codenames "Running Ox" and "Three Arrows" -- meaning the armies of the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

According to Washington's plans, the military-strategic alliance of the three states is also to carry out gendarme functions in Asia in suppressing the national liberation movements and the struggle of the working people in Asian countries against the use of the Pacific Ocean basin for militarist purposes.

John Foster Dulles, not an unknown figure, once described the Korean peninsula as the dagger with which it is allegedly possible to seize, as he put it, any tasty morsel in Asia; and it was he who christened Japan America's aircraft carrier. Nakasone, the present Japanese prime minister, recently added the word "unsinkable" to this description. It is well known, however, that there are no such things as unsinkable aircraft carriers. And the time when imperialist forces were able to dictate their own conditons to independent countries and peoples has also gone back into the past that cannot be recalled. Washington's militarist plans for the Pacific Ocean region are encountering resolute opposition from the people of Asian countries.

PRC DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN TOKYO FOR TALKS

LD101858 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 10 Jul 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyakov]

[Text] Zhang Aiping, PRC national defense minister, has arrived on a visit to Tokyo. He was greeted with great ceremony. Kurihara, director of the Japanese National Defense Agency, said that the talks with the Chinese guest could be the first step on the path toward developing closer China-Japan links in the defense sphere. You know that Zhang Aiping recently made a trip to the United States, where questions of expanding military cooperation between Beijing and Washington were also discussed. The White House is staking on strengthening military-political links between the United States, Japan and China, striving to lend these links an anti-Soviet charactor.

NAKASONE HIDES PRESENCE OF NUCLEAR-ARMED SHIPS

LD101115 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo July 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has made yet another attempt to conceal that U.S. warships, entering Japanese ports, are equipped with nuclear weapons. He tried to turn down the recently published materials of U.S. Congress in which it was actually admitted that as far back as last year, nuclear cruise missiles were installed aboard the modernized "New Jersey" battleship and seven other U.S. warships which enter Japanese ports. Contrary to official documents, the prime minister asserted that there are no Tomahawk missiles on the battleship. He was quick to declare that his government, as before, has no desire at all to elucidate with Washington the question of the presence of nuclear weapons aboard American ships which use Japanese ports as their permanent base.

The statement of the prime minister who decided to enter into polemics with the U.S. Congress, the statement which gave rise here to general perplexity, patently points to the nervousness of Tokyo, which now tries to conceal from the public the facts of the country's being turned into an advanced springboard for floating launchpads for cruise missiles. Diverting the attention from systematic violations of the official ban on bringing nuclear weapons to Japan, the Nakasone cabinet repeats again and again that these means of mass destruction allegedly are "unloaded somewhere" from American ships before their entry into waters of the Far Eastern ally. Tokyo is trying to hush up the Pentagon's statement that in the near future 41 American ships and an atomic submarine with nuclear Tomahawk missiles aboard will regularly enter Japanese harbours.

Protesting against such a stand of the government, the public of the country are now trying to bar the way to Tomahawk missiles. More than 100 towns and settlements of the country and four prefectures, including Kanagawa, where Yokosuka Base, one of the biggest U.S. naval bases in the Pacific, is located, were proclaimed nuclear-free zones.

JCP, CPSU DELEGATIONS MEET, HOLD TALKS

PM101415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Meetings were held from 3 through 6 July at the CPSU Central Committee between a CPSU delegation headed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and a Communist Party of Japan [JCP] delegation headed by M. Kaneko, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Secretariat and member of the JCP Central Committee Standing Bureau. The delegations exchanged opinions on questions of interest to both parties, primarily on cooperation between the CPSU and the JCP in the struggle to avert the nuclear threat.

Taking part in the talks were, on the Soviet side, P.N. Fedoseyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee; I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; A.I. Senatorov, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; and V.V. Ovchinnikov, PRAVDA political observer; on the Japanese side, H. Tachiki, member of the JCP Central Committee Presidium and chief of the JCP Central Committee International Section; (S. Niikhara), member of the JCP Central Committee Presidium and Secretariat; (Kh. Kikunami), deputy executive leader of the JCP Central Committee Foreign Policy Committee; and (Kh. Niciguti), executive of the JCP Central Committee International Section.

On 7 July the delegation left for home. At the airport it was seen off by P.N. Fedoseyev, I.I. Kovalenko, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee.

DPRK EMBASSY RECEPTION MARKS TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM101530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 84 Second Edition p 4

[Tass report: "On the Occasion of the Anniversary"]

[Text] On 6 July (Li Du Rel), DPRK charge d'affaires in the USSR, held a reception on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the DPRK and the USSR.

The reception was attended by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Foreign Ministry, and other ministries and departments.

Public Meeting Held

PM101535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS Report under General Heading: "Notable Dates"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jul -- A public meeting has been held here to mark the 23d anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid between the USSR and the DPRK.

The meeting stressed that the treaty is of importance for the consolidation of friendship and the further development of cooperation between the two countries and the triumph of the cause of socialism and peace.

The newspaper NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], notes in an article devoted to the treaty anniversary that the recent meeting between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Kim Il-Song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, held during the visit of a DPRK party and state delegation to the USSR, raised the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries to a new stage of development. The Korean people will continue to make every effort toward the all-around development of relations between the two countries, the article says.

COMPARISON OF KIM IL-SONG TELEGRAM TO CHERNENKO

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 July 1984 carries on page 2 of its First Edition a report on the telegram sent by DPRK leader Kim Il-song to Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko, thanking him, the CPSU, and the Soviet people following the Korean leader's recent visit to the USSR. The PRAVDA report, headlined "On the Way Home," has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Russian version published in the 3 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages C 3-4, under the headline "DPRK's Kim Il-song Sends Telegram to Chernenko," revealing the following variations:

Page C 3, paragraph one, line three, PRAVDA reads:... of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. (omitting extraneous elements)

C 3, paragraph two, line four, PRAVDA reads:... and gave us cordial hospitality everywhere. This demonstrates the warm feeling of friendship... (substituting "cordial" for "cheerful" and "warm" for "cordial")

C 3, paragraph three, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...and enjoyed a warm reception from the... (substituting "warm" for "cordial")

Page C 4, paragraph one, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...level of development.

Taking this opportunity, with all my... (adding passage)

C 4, paragraph two, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...against imperialist intrigues of aggression and war, for... (rewording)

CPSU, GOVERNMENT GREET MPR ON ANNIVERSARY

LD101438 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 10 TASS -- "The remarkable achievements of the Mongolian people in socialist construction convincingly bear out the vitality of Lenin's teaching about the possibility of development by formerly backward countries along the non-capitalist road which has formed the basis of the general line of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party," the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government said in a congratulatory telegram to leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Jambyn Batmonh on the occasion of the MPR's national holiday -- the 63rd anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

"Being a firm link of the socialist community, the Mongolian People's Republic is making a worthy contribution to the enhancement of the positions of world socialism. Its consistent foreign-policy activities aimed at promoting trust, goodneighbourliness, and equal and mutually advantageous relations between the peoples of the Asian Continent have won the MPR a high international prestige," the telegram said.

"We shall continue firmly and consistently steering a course at strengthening our historic friendship," the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR stressed.

U.S. BEHIND CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE IN DRA

LD101951 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Kabul, July 10 TASS -- The United States is directly involved in the use of chemical weapons in various areas of the world, also by counter-revolutionary forces in Afghanistan, writes the newspaper HEWAD. The article published in the newspaper cites the contents of documents seized by security bodies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from gangsters who had been trained in Pakistan's territory in conducting subversive activity against Democratic Afghanistan.

One of the documents published, a directive of the United States intelligence services to ringleaders of the counter-revolutionary grouping Hezbe Islami, reports on the prepared supplies to that grouping of large consignments of different weapons, including recoilless guns, machineguns, rockets, mines, and chemical grenades. Piratic formations are instructed to get directions for the use of toxic agents from American and other foreign intructions.

The newspaper carries an extract from the correspondence of representatives of the United States CIA with the command of military groups from Jamiate Islamiye Afghanistan operating in the Afghan territory. The transoceanic masters decreed that the gangsters should use chemical grenades there and then photograph victims, as well as affected animals and plants, should concoct false "interviews" with the wounded. It was planned to use there materials in provocative purposes for the fabrication of slander about the alleged use of toxic agents by the Afghan Army and the limited contingent of Soviet forces.

In reality, it is the United States that is responsible for the use of these barbarous weapons which is irrefutably proven by the published documents, the newspaper writes.

SHULTZ' ASEAN TOUR, SOUTHEAST ASIAN PLANS VIEWED

LD101906 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 10 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyakov]

[Text] State Department chief Shultz is on a tour of Southeast Asian and Pacific countries. He has already visited Hong Kong and is now in Malaysia. Foreign observers have drawn attention to Shultz' meeting with Edward Youde, governor of the British colony of Hong Kong, on the southeastern coast of China. As you know, talks have been underway for a long time between Beijing and London on the future of this territory. Washington is showing an interest in Hong Kong remaining a colony, an important economic and strategic outpost on the Chinese border. Shultz' arrival in Hong Kong and his meeting with the British governor coincided with intensive preparations for the next round of British-Chinese talks on the future of this colony.

In Malaysia, Shultz tried to obtain unconditional support from this country for U.S. plans to draw ASEAN member-countries into close military and political cooperation with Washington. The United States and Japan are nursing the idea of creating a so-called Pacific Ocean community, a military-political alliance in the region of Southeast Asia and the Pacific basin under the pretext of defense against the Soviet threat. However, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed rejected Shultz's invention about a Soviet threat to the countries of this region. Nevertheless, the U.S. secretary of state intends to continue working on the leaders of the ASEAN participants during his visit to Indonesia, where he will attend the conference of foreign ministers of this organization.

PRK'S HUN SEN URGES INDOCHINESE-ASEAN DIALOGUE

PM101550 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Liquidate Tension"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Jul -- The routine conference of the Vietnamese, Lao, and Kampuchean foreign ministers held in Vientiane was an important stage in the further strengthening of relations and combat solidarity among the peoples of Indochina and of their ardent desire for peace, Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and PRK foreign minister, declared at a press conference here.

This conference, he emphasized, was held under conditions of the exacerbation of the situation in Southeast Asia. This has been caused by the intensification of the undeclared war against the countries of Indochina by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism. Washington and Beijing are trying to undermine the revolution's gains and weaken Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. It is precisely under pressure from them that the Thai authorities are committing armed provocations against the PRK and the Lao People's Democratic Republic and exacerbating tension in every possible way.

We reaffirm our immutable stand for the settlement of disputed questions by means of peaceful negotiations.

A call to the ASEAN states to continue the trend toward a dialogue -- a trend which has become apparent -- resounded once again from Vientiane. The speediest commencement of a constructive dialogue based on equal rights and mutual respect will make an important contribution to ensuring lasting peace and security in Asia and throughout the world, Hun Sen emphasized.

OLENICHEV COMMENTS ON TIKHONOV, STROUGAL MEETING

LD102017 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Viktor Olenichev commentary]

[Text] On 9 July in Moscow, the Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov had a meeting with the Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, who came for a working visit to the Soviet Union. Our news analyst Viktor Olenichev writes:

Such meetings are a standing operating procedure in the socialist community. The meetings are part of the extensive and diverse activity that is aimed at stronger cooperation of the socialist countries. Soviet-Czechoslovak relations were analyzed at these talks in Moscow. The two sides have every reason to be satisfied with the state of their relations. Their economic cooperation is developing well and is of mutual advantage. Trade between the two countries is to rise by 12 percent this year as compared with last year. The two prime ministers agreed to expand ties in various fields, including industrial cooperation between 1986 and 1990.

The USSR and Czechoslovakia took part in the middle of June in an economic summit of the ten member nations of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. They will be working hard to help realize action on the science and technological progress and will be of use to the whole of the socialist community. All this shows the peaceful nature of the two countries' plans. The main goal of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, just as that of the other socialist countries, is to create peaceful conditions for the life of their people.

At their meeting in Moscow, the Soviet and Czechoslovak prime ministers also discussed international problems. As Lubomir Strougal said, the circumstances force us to remember the stormy clouds that have gathered on the horizon of Europe and other continents. The clouds have been brought by a wind from the West that is generated by the United States Administration and its NATO allies. The United States pursues a path of militarization. It counts on upsetting the military balance and on dictating terms to other countries. Washington has this objective in mind as it has started deploying its new missiles in Western Europe. Some of the missiles have been installed close to the borders with Czechoslovakia. The people of that country could not watch this development indifferently, the more so that they have no reason to take at their face value the peace-minded assurances made in the West. It is the Western powers that left that country to face Hitler alone back in 1938.

Together with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia has taken steps to promote security. These are forced measures and they will be cancelled if the United States returns to the situation that obtained before the deployment of its first-strike missiles. The USSR, Czechoslovakia and their allies are consistent champions of peace and easier tension.

At the talks in Moscow, the two prime ministers reaffirmed a desire to multiply efforts to improve the international situation. The socialist countries propose, for one thing, that an agreement be concluded between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO about a mutual non-use of military force. That means no use of both nuclear and conventional weapons and of military force in general. The socialist nations have also put forward other proposals aimed at eliminating the danger of a nuclear conflict that would mean tragic consequences for the whole of mankind.

Comparison of Talks With Tikhonov

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 July in its First Edition frontpages a TASS report under the headline, "On a Working Visit."

It has been compared to both the Moscow TASS English version published in the 9 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, under the subheading "Received By Tikhonov" as combined with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian report published in the 10 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, under the subheading "Holds Talks With Tikhonov," revealing the following variations:

At the end of the first paragraph of the TASS version, PRAVDA substitutes the date "9 July" for "today";

On the last line of paragraph two of the TASS version, PRAVDA reads: ...Council of Ministers; N.K. Baybakov, G.I. Marchuk, and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers B.P. Bugayev, V.M. Velichko, and N.S. Konarev; Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; B.I. Aristov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials. M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, was in the welcoming party.

On the same day, a meeting took place in the Kremlin between N.A. Tikhonov and L. Strougal.

The results achieved... (switching to the first line of the second paragraph of the Moscow Domestic Russian version)

In paragraph two, line seven of the Moscow Domestic version, PRAVDA reads: ...proceeding from the agreements reached in conversations... (substituting "agreements" for "agreement")

In paragraph five, line two of the Moscow Domestic version, PRAVDA reads: ...at consistently implementing the constructive peace initiatives they have put forward, and at energetically... (rewording)

HONECKER, ITALY'S CRAXI SIGN AGREEMENTS

LD102032 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin July 10 TASS -- Talks between General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker and Chairman of Italy's Council of Ministers Bettino Craxi ended here today. Bettino Craxi is in the GDR on an official visit.

The signing of a number of documents aimed at the development of friendly ties and the widening of cooperation between the GDR and Italy was held on the same day in a ceremony in the premises of the State Council. The treaty on legal aid in civil cases, the governmental agreement on cultural cooperation and the governmental agreement on the status and procedural questions of the work of cultural centres have been signed.

Present at the ceremony were Erich Honecker and other leaders of the GDR, Bettino Craxi and persons accompanying him.

PRAVDA CITES GDR'S TISCH ON EUROMISSILES ISSUE

PM101540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Remove Tension"]

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul -- The desire shown by the U.S. Administration for military superiority and the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of West Europe, and in the FRG in particular, have been the cause of serious tension in international relations.

This was stated by H. Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Free German Trade Union Federation Central Board, speaking in Karl-Marx-Stadt. This policy, he emphasized, is leading to the further activation of those old and new forces of revanchism which are calling on the Bonn government to restore Germany within the 1937 borders and which are poisoning the international situation.

The Warsaw Pact states, the speaker pointed out, have been forced to take appropriate measures to restore the military equilibrium. At the same time they constantly advocate halting the dangerous development of the international situation. The socialist community countries declare that, if the American first-strike nuclear missiles are removed from the territory of West Europe, they too will abandon the countermeasures taken. In this way it will be possible to create a basis for the resumption of talks in order to resolve the problem of nuclear arms in Europe. GDR working people fully support the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. Only under conditions of detente based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, the GDR trade union leader emphasized, is it possible to successfully develop international cooperation for the good of all peoples.

GDR'S STOPH CONGRATULATED, AWARDED ON BIRTHDAY

PM091646 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] To Comrade Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrade Willi Stoph,

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers convey to you, a prominent state and party figure of the GDR, cordial congratulations on the occasion of your 70th birthday. In the USSR, your great personal services in the creation and development of the GDR and in strengthening fraternal friendship and extending all-around cooperation between our countries and peoples are well-known. We wish you, dear Comrade Stoph, good health and great successes in your responsible work for the good of the people of the GDR and in the name of the triumph of peace and socialism.

SFRY WEEKLY CITED ON LCY UNITY CAMPAIGN

PM101202 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent A. Voropayev article under the rubric "Fraternal Newspapers" and the general heading "Theme of the Day": "Discussion at the LCY"]

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jul -- In accordance with the decisions of a recent Central Committee plenum, a discussion has begun within the LCY on how to ensure the party's unity an its leading role in society. The weekly KOMMUNIST analyzes the tasks and targets of this campaign.

The LCY's organ writes that the discussion should take place against the backdrop of defending the party's strategic line in creating the new society.

Criticism of shortcomings and weaknesses must not be allowed to "lead us into the waters of liberalism." The frank discussion of urgent problems presupposes the simultaneous improvement of practical work, primarily in the fulfillment of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

It is to be expected, the weekly notes, that the issue of increasing the responsibility of party members will be keenly raised during the discussion. The experience of many years confirms that the LCY has been, and remains society's only true vanguard force.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA MARKS SFRY FIGHTER'S DAY

PM101443 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Major V. Nikanorov article under the "Commentator's Diary" rubric: "Fighter's Day in Yugoslavia"]

[Excerpts] Those Yugoslavs now celebrating their 40th birthday were born at a grim time for our country. It was the third month of Yugoslavia's occupation by the Hitlerites and their henchmen. The invaders had dismembered the country and were ruthlessly plundering it. However, the occupiers had not succeeded in breaking the freedom-loving spirit of the Yugoslav peoples. A mass struggle for freedom and independence was launched at the call of and under the command of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. A headquarters for the people's liberation partisan detachments headed by J. Broz Tito was formed and a plan for launching operations was formulated.

The Soviet Union gave appreciable moral and political support and direct material and military assistance to the peoples of Yugoslavia fighting against fascism. "Our peoples," J. Broz observed, "hold in high esteem the contribution of the Soviet Union and its glorious Army, which bore the brunt of the war and played a decisive role in the victory over the dark forces of fascism. We will never forget the many thousands of Soviet heroes who, standing shoulder to shoulder with our servicemen, shed their blood and sacrificed their lives during the struggle on the battlefields of Yugoslavia."

Having thrown off the yoke of Hitlerite occupation, Yugoslav working people took power in the country into their own hands and began to build a new life. During the years of people's power, the country has been markedly transformed and its productive forces have considerably increased. Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation is successfully developing. More than 80 enterprises have been constructed in the SFRY with the Soviet Union's technical and economic assistance. Under the protocol on commodity turnover between the USSR and Yugoslavia for 1984, Yugoslavia will receive from the Soviet Union certain kinds of raw materials, equipment, and vehicles, particularly cars, trucks, excavators, and metal-cutting machine tools. The Soviet Union, for its part, will purchase from the SFRY equipment for the light and food industries, components and assemblies for vehicle production at the Kama and Volga truck plants, and other products.

The Soviet-Yugoslav talks held at the beginning of this year noted with satisfaction the successful ongoing development of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY and confirmed a determination to continue to strengthen and expand them on the basis of respect for the principles contained in the 1955 Belgrade Declaration, the 1956 Moscow Declaration and Statement, and other joint documents adopted as a result of summit meetings. Serious concern was also expressed at the further exacerbation of the world situation and note was made of the growing role and responsibility of all states under these conditions in the matter of maintaining and strengthening peace and stopping the arms race, especially the nuclear arms ra[illegible].

Historical experience teaches that united, coordinated, and vigorous action by all peace-loving states against the aggressive, adventurist course of imperialism is needed to defend peace.

DEMIRCHYAN RECEIVES YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

GF091916 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Montenegro Socialist Republic and the city of Titograd, Yugoslavia led by Svetozar Durutovic, member of the League of Communists of Montenegro Central Committee and president of the Titograd Statutory Commission.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, Comrade Demirchyan warmly greeted the guests and noted the significance of the traditional fraternal relations between Yerevan and Titograd and Soviet Armenia and the Montenegro Socialist Republic, which contribute to the further strengthening of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, to their united struggle for peace in Europe and the whole world, and the improvement of bilateral relations between the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples. Comrade Demirchyan expressed confidence that the fraternal relations will further strengthen and develop.

Talks were attended by Leonid Nersesyan, member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Yerevan City Party Committee; Murad Muradyan, candidate member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Yerevan city soviet executive committee; and Levon Manaseryan, chief of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Information and Foreign Relations Department.

UK DEFENSE SECRETARY ADMITS U.S.-USSR PARITY

LD102202 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Observer Nikolay Kirillov commentary from the "Glance at the British Scene" program]

[Text] The secretary of state for defense, Mr Michael Heseltine, recently delivered an enlightening report about the Soviet Union to a meeting of the Young Conservatives Research Society at the House of Commons. After a quick look at Russian history, geography and economic development he came to the main subject of his lecture, talking at large about the Soviet leadership military buildup. This was followed by an unexpected confession. Mr Heseltine said that the Soviet defense potential was nearing the American.

Well, Mr Heseltine's knowledge of Soviet history or economic development may be somewhat shallow, but he is certainly sure-footed in military affairs since he gets military estimates from experts in his own ministry, the intelligence service, the London International Institute for Strategic Studies and several other government and private agencies. One can hardly believe that the revelation dawned upon the enlightener all of a sudden. It's more likely that he got carried away by his own anti-Sovietism and let the cat out of the bag. So the British secretary of state for defense told the small group of members of the Young Conservatives Research Society at the House of Commons that the Soviet defense potential was approximately equal to the American.

Well, this is extra justification for the European movement against the notorious rearmament of NATO with new American nuclear missiles. In a Gallup Poll recently conducted in Britain 53 percent expressed deep discontent at the home and foreign policies of the Thatcher cabinet. The Tories are following Washington, which launched an unprecedented arms race under the cover of hypocritical claims of a Soviet military threat. It's the same line that the Tory government is using in its efforts to justify Britain's American military budget even though it follows from Heseltine's confession that such military expenditures are not really needed.

So without really intending to do so, the British defense secretary has admitted rough parity of strength between the United States and the Soviet Union, exposing the hypocritical propagandist lies designed to camouflage the militarist preparations of the United States and NATO.

COMPARISON OF REPORTS ON GROMYKO-HOWE TALKS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 July in its Second Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report under the headline "Soviet-British Talks." It has been compared to the Moscow TASS English version published in the 3 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 6, under the subheading "Gromyko-Howe Talks Continue" revealing the following variations:

In the first line of the first paragraph, PRAVDA deletes the dateline and substitutes "3 July" for "today;"

On page G 7, paragraph seven, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...situation in the Near East, the need... (substituting "Near" for "Middle").

W. EUROPEAN FIGHTER PLANE DECISION COMMENTED ON

LD102142 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Five West European countries including Britain have decided to jointly develop the fighter plane of the 1990's. Commentary is by (Leonid Kotyn).

This decision is an obvious attempt to let the steam off. The American domination over the production of weapons for NATO is causing too much discontent and the Europeans insisted that they get a piece of the action. But this concession does not alter much the arrangement of monopolistic forces. According to Western estimates the Americans are ahead of Europe in munitions production seven to one, and the gap is growing. Besides, shifting certain military programs on the Europeans is good for the United States.

The American General Rogers NATO's supreme allied commander in Europe, maintains that Europe must have the largest possible quantities of conventional weapons. So along with the new type of American nuclear missiles Europe is to pile up conventional weapons, whose characteristics and destructive power are nearing those of the nuclear tactical weapons. By getting Europe engaged in the production of conventional weapons the United States is killing two birds with one stone. First it's retaining the exclusive right to develop all types of nuclear weapons, and second by piling up large quantities of conventional weapons in Europe the United States marks it as the most probable theater of war operations in future conflict.

The nuclear and conventional weapons in Europe are to ward off from the United States a retaliatory strike. There's also a third purpose, maybe the best concealed. Many generals and experts in Western Europe have taken the bait. They are advocating a rapid promotion of conventional weapons in their countries, hoping that this will make them self-sufficient in strategic matters.

The misconception that Western Europe may be independent of the United States serves bes the American interests. Washington is fully aware that the nuclear strings and the key posts in NATO will always be reserved for the United States, while a semblance of Europe' independence will serve to strengthen the fading Atlantic solidarity. Now that they have taken Europe by the throat, the Americans say they hate to be intrusive.

FRG MISSILE PURCHASE SHOWS MILITARIZATION RISE

LD102225 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] According to a report by AP, the signing of an American-West German agreement on the purchase by the FRG of American surface-to-air missiles is to take place in Washington tomorrow. Bonn is undertaking to spend 7,000 million marks on acquisition of 12 [figures as heard] such missiles in the next 10 years. In its turn, the United States will deploy another 12 missiles at its bases in the FRG. Moreover, West German authorities intend to purchase 87 Roland missiles of joint FRG-French production. In this way the right-wing West German government, willingly bowing to pressure from the Reagan administration, is planning to take the next step in increasing militaristic preparations which will undoubtedly lead to an increase of tension in Europe. It must be noted that militarization of West Germany has significantly increased since the coalition government of the CDU, CSU and FDP came to power in Bonn. The recent decision by the West European Union on the lifting of restrictions on the production and deployment in the FRG of heavy conventional weapons gave new impetus to this.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED IN FRG

DW101135 Bonn DIE WELT in German 10 Jul 84 p 6

[Xing-ho Kuo report]

[Excerpt] Stuttgart -- The Soviet Union and the FRG plan closer cooperation than before in the fields of environmental protection, chemistry, and waste industry.

This is the result of the 12th meeting of the German-Soviet Chemistry Expert's Group in the FRG-USSR Commission for Economic Cooperation. Leonid Ilyich Osipenko, head of the Soviet delegation and deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, said in a talk with DIE WELT that he was "very content" with the results of the meeting, particularly since the atmosphere was "extremely friendly and constructive," just as it was last year in Tashkent (Uzbekistan).

In the meantime, the Soviet Union concluded "many contracts with individual firms" in the FRG in the chemistry field and in the field of exchanging licenses and patents or buying licenses. According to Osipenko, Moscow has concluded a contract with the Salzgitter Company of "more than DM100 million" for the production of formic acid. According to the deputy minister, the "switches" were set at the meeting for even closer cooperation in the scinetific-technical and environmental-protection fields.

Environmental protection, which is closely connected with the chemical industry, has occupied "one of the leading positions" in social policy in the Soviet Union, Osipenko said. Moscow and Bonn will begin a close "exchange of experience" in this field "on what each side has done in behalf of environmental protection," he stated.

Naming concrete examples, Deputy Minister Osipenko mentioned the exchange of experience in color production because color production waste affects waste water. Therefore, the Soviet Union will in the future partake in the "waste exchange" ["Abfallboerse"] of the German chemical industries, he said. The Soviet Union wants to examine how extensively German chemical industry waste can be used of further processed, the deputy minister stated. On the other hand, the Soviet chemical industry for the first time wants to submit a list of Russian chemical industry waste materials to the German partner firms. Osipenko stressed in this connection that the "average citizen", in his country as well as in the FRG, frequently one-sidedly condemns the chemical industry as an environmental polluter. "He forgets that cehmistry can considerably contribute to the purification of air and water," the deputy minister said.

U.S. PRESSURING GREECE TO FOLLOW ITS POLICY

LD101823 Moscow International Service in Greek 1500 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] An unusual event in the practical conduct of international diplomatic relations took place recently in Washington. U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs and Canada, Richard Burt, summoned Greek Ambassador Papoulias and expressed the U.S. Administration's displeasure over statements made at the first congress of PASOK. Our commentator wirtes:

This censure of the Greek leadership is a blatant intervention by the United States in the internal affairs of Greece. What was it that was not to the liking of the U.S. Administration in the statements heard at the PASOK congress?

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said at the 1st PASOK Congress that the strategic goals of his country are the abolition of foreign military bases, that is the American bases, and withdrawal from NATO. The Greek Prime Minister stressed that the Greek experience of membership in this organization was particularly negative. These statements reflect the true state of affairs because the Greeks know best if their participation in NATO is negative or positive. As for the future of U.S. bases and the country's withdrawal from NATO, Andreas Papandreou also stressed that U.S. domination is very noticeable in Europe, both in the economic field and in the political field. This also corresponds totally to the facts.

West Europeans literally groan under U.S. economic discrimination, high interest rates, and the unrestrained intervention of Americans in their political life.

In this context, the statement by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who once said that if Papandreou, despite everything, dared to get his country out of NATO, he was certain there would be forces inside Greece that could prevent this from happening, is very indicative. Such statements are very important and perhaps also inflammatory.

And so today Greece follows its own independent road. In the most shameless way, Washington expressed its displeasure because of this policy. But it goes further than that. The Greeks are also being blackmailed by hints from the United States that economic aid to this country could be restricted while increasing it, for example, in the case of Turkey.

All these facts show, or commentator concludes, that the United States is using political and economic pressure against Greece in order to derail the country from the road of social changes and of strengthening the independence it has chosen.

IZVESTIYA CITED ON SOLUTION OF CYPRUS PROBLEM

LD032008 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- The military operation launched by Turkey against Cyprus in July 1974 proved to be fateful for the political efforts which were undertaken at the time with the aim of settling relations between the Greek and Turkish communities of Cyprus, an IZVESTIYA special correspondent writes today from Nicosia. It made serious changes in the situation in the entire region of the Eastern Mediterranean.

The military junta, that was in power in Greece in those years, instigated a coup against the government of the Republic of Cyprus and its president Makarios, the correspondent went on. The coup failed but Turkey, one of the guarantor states of Cyprus under the London-Zurich agreements, capitalised on the resultant disorders. Under the pretext of restoring constitutional order on the island it moved a big army against Cyprus. A week later the internal Cypriot passions subsided, the Greek military junta collapsed but the Turkish troops remained on the island!

This was provided for by the script of the American and NATO strategists who had their eyes on Cyprus and wanted to turn the peaceful island into a NATO unsinkable aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean, the correspondent stresses.

Britain already possesses the so called "sovereign bases" on the territory of the Republi of Cyprus and it is said by the press that nuclear arms are stored at one of them. As to the Americans, in the part of the island occupied by Turkish troops they are completing the construction of the biggest airport in the region. It is five times bigger than the international airport in Larnaca and is clearly not intended for peaceful purposes. In addition to this, the correspondent points out, the United States has secured for itself the right to build naval bases in the northern part of the island.

As is known, these two imperialist powers have entered into collusion with Turkey and the leadership of the Turkish Cypriots on the island concerning the creation of the so called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus". One detects behind all this the provisions of the "Acheson plan" which was circulated in its time in Washington and is directly aimed at partitioning the island and liquidating the independent Republic of Cyprus.

What are the ways of solving the Cyprus problem? -- the correspondent asks. First of all there must be cohesion and unity of action of all the democratic and patriotic forces of the country, full use should be made of the good offices of the United Nations secretary general, and the United Nations resolutions should be undeviatingly implemented. A settlement in Cyprus could be facilitated by the convocation of a representative international conference on Cyprus within the framework of the United Nations Organisation, as it was suggested in its time by the Soviet Union. But the main thing, the correspondent notes, is that Cypriots are unanimous in their opinion that the aim of these efforts should be the preservation of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign, territorially integral state free of whatsoever any military presence and pursuing a policy of nonalignment. The Soviet Union consistently and resolutely supports this aim.

LEBEDEV COMMENTS ON U.S. INTENTIONS IN CYPRUS

PM110843 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 7 Jul 84 p 3

[Yu. Lebedev "Commentary": "Washington Uses Fund as Camouflage"]

[Text] At President Reagan's proposal a "fund for peace and the reconstruction of Cyprus" with capital of $250 million has been established in the United States. This "peacemaking" effort of Washington's instantly met with a flattering appraisal from the Turkish side. Turkish Prime Minister T. Ozal assessed it as "evidence of common sense and of a constructive approach" to settling the Cyprus crisis.

However, many observers believe that the fund is intended merely as a cover for Washington's true policy regarding the question of settling the Cyprus problem. For instance, during a recent discussion of the question in the UN Security Council, the United States abstained during voting on a resolution aimed at the establishment of a Cyprus vested with independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and free of foreign troops. This sort of policy really only contributes to the split of the Cypriot state.

It is no secret that the United States has powerful political, military, and economic levers at its disposal for exerting influence on Turkey. It, as Neil Kinnock, the leader of the British Labor Party noted, is capable of facilitating a change in Turkey's approach that would contribute to a settlement of the problem. Capable, but obviously unwilling. The proclamation of a separatist Turkish state on the island accords with the strategic interests of the United States and NATO. The newspaper KHARAVGI wrote: "U.S. imperialism is implementing a base and hypocritical policy with regard to Cyprus. On the one hand, Washington comes out in support of intercommunal talks and against partition, while on the other it is making vigorous efforts to increase the dependence of Denktas' "government" upon the United States and to galvanize pro-American and reactionary forces into action."

Rumors about a proposal to provide the Pentagon with military bases on the northern part of the island in exchange for the diplomatic recognition of the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus have leaked out in the press. It is characteristic that no official U.S. denial followed this report in Britain's THE SUNDAY TIMES. At the same time, it has become known that the United States has provided $878 million via Ankara for the construction of a gigantic military airfield at Lefkoniko. Its runways will be five times longer than those at Larnaca International Airport. U.S. military experts themselves chose the site and drew up the necessary plans. The airfield is being equipped with the latest hardware. The base will virtually be controlled by the Pentagon which intends to use it as yet another aggressive bridgehead in the Near and Middle East.

It is easy to calculate the difference between $878 million and $250 million. The more so in that the first sum is already being used, whereas the second, according to Reagan's words, will only be available "after a settlement acceptable to both sides in the Cyprus conflict has been found."

PONOMAREV RECEIVES NETHERLANDS LABOR PARTY GROUP

LD101521 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received representatives of the Dutch Labour Party, including Martin van Traa, secretary for international questions, and Klaas de Vries, member of the Standing Commission for Foreign Affairs and Defense of the second chamber of the Parliament of the Netherlands, at the CPSU Central Committee for a conversation on Monday. The conversation focused on pressing questions of the international situation.

PRAVDA REPORTS DANISH CP DELEGATION VISIT

PM101307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Party Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Danish Communist Party [DKP], a delegation of DKP workers and activists headed by P. Emanuel, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the DKP Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 26 June through 5 July.

The Danish Communists visited Murmansk and Leningrad as well as Moscow and familiarized themselves with the work of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations at industrial enterprises and with the work and everyday life of Soviet fishermen and seamen.

The delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department and International Department, Murmansk Obkom, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

The Danish comrades highly rated the achievements of Soviet Communists and all working people in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and in improving developed socialism in the USSR and declared their full support for the peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet Government which indicate real ways to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and preserve peace.

KUWAITI DEFENSE MINISTER CONTINUES MOSCOW TALKS

10 Jul Ustinov Meeting

LD101834 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow -- Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah held another round of talks in Moscow today with Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov.

KUNA said that, during this session, discussion of some aspects of the issues raised at yesterday's talks was completed.

Today the defense minister visited a number of Soviet military establishments. He also paid a visit to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Moscow and placed a wreath on it.

Visit Called Historic

LD101832 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait July 10 TASS -- The Soviet Union regards with deep understanding Kuwait's policy in the international scene, Shaykh Salim as-Sabah, Kuwaiti defense minister who is currently staying in the USSR on an official visit, said in an interview with the Moscow correspondent of KUNA news agency.

He said that his talks with the Soviet side are dealing with questions of strengthening and further extending cooperation between the two friendly countries. He added that the situation in the Persian Gulf, which remains tense as a result of the Iran-Iraq war, and ways of achieving a political settlement of that conflict are also being discussed.

The Kuwaiti defense minister pointed out that the Soviet Union expressed support for all efforts to end the war between Iran and Iraq and prevent foreign interference in the affairs of the peoples of the region. The Soviet leaders, he said, approved Kuwait's position, which is based on the conviction that the Persian Gulf states are able to defend their interests and ensure the safety of their borders themselves.

The participants in the talks, Shaykh Salim as-Sabah said, expressed the conviction that the meeting will serve a further strengthening of Soviet-Kuwaiti links and muutal understanding between the two countries. He described his visit to the USSR as "historic".

U.S. AWACS FANS MILITARY TENSION IN MIDEAST

LD102332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Foreign affairs journalist Vadim Biryukov commentary]

[Text] When air-to-air missiles fired by Saudi pilots recently shot down two Iranian fighters, it seemed that this was merely one more episode connected with the explosive situation in the region. However, it vividly highlighted the fact that military tension in the Near East is being constantly fanned by the United States. You can judge for yourselves. Saudi pilots fired their missiles without seeing the target. They were informed of air intruders over their territorial waters by U.S. AWACS operators -- flying radars. Thus the military episode, fatal for the two Iranian planes, was played out in the airspace over the Persian Gulf waters at the Pentagon's dictation.

AWACS -- giant Boeings with mushroomlike aerials -- appeared practically in all corners of the world in the last few years -- everywhere the U.S. military moved, arbitrarily proclaiming entire regions thousands of miles away as U.S. security zones.

However, it would be a mistake to think that military history has come across something new in principle. U.S. imperialism's aggressive foreign policy course remained unchanged, simply more modern -- AWACS stuffed with electronic equipment replaced gunboats.

Nowadays, when national liberation movements sweep across entire continents like fire, it is no longer enough to send a gunboat with Marines to establish Washington-style order. Having understood this, they from across the ocean began using AWACS -- centers of gathering intelligence and organizing military provocation. Before it was gunboats, now AWACs. A new invention of Washington's militarists will undoubtedly replace them in the future in order to reshape the world to their liking by force of arms.

Thus, for example, U.S. strategists recently began talking about transfering Centcom, their strategic Central Command, to the Persian Gulf. Then, instead of sending troops by sea or air to organize bugging [podslushivaniye] or other provocations, the Pentagon will press buttons at its stationary military-spying forward posts, threatening sovereign states that do not agree with the aggressive course of the strategists from across the ocean.

KHADDAM HITS U.S., ISRAELI INTERFERENCE

PM101351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Syria: Rebuff to Provocateurs"]

[Text] Damascus, 8 Jul -- Israel's preparations for new military adventures and aggression against Syria would be impossible without the broad political and military support the United States gives Tel Aviv.

This was stated by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic, to the participants in a conference of representatives of the country's sociopolitical organizations held here. However, the plans of Zionism and imperialism are destined not to be realized, he emphasized. Syria will continue to adhere to the principled policy of thwarting aggressive conspiracies and defending the Arab peoples' legitimate rights.

A.H. Khaddam went on to dwell on the situation which has taken shape in the Persian Gulf region. The Iran-Iraq conflict, he said, has a negative impact on the situation in that region and in the Near East as a whole. The attempts by the forces of imperialism, and the United States above all, to interfere in that war with a view to further extending their influence in the region and creating new military bases there pose a direct threat to the security of all Arab peoples, A.H. Khaddam declared.

GLUKHOV REPORTS ON SYRIAN DOMESTIC SCENE

PM091423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch: "Oriented Toward the Future"]

[Text] Damascus, Jul -- The central streets of the Syrian capital were brightly lit, the minarets were bathed in green neon, the carousels were whirling round in the squares, and fireworks were cracking noisily.... This was how Damascus marked the end of Ramadan, a widespread festival in the Islamic East, last Friday.

The short-lived days of the holiday did not hide the stormy skies of Syria's everyday life. Alarming news about Tel Aviv's latest aggressive attacks were still on the front pages of the newspapers. The war gives constant reminders of its existence in the shape of eruptions of hostilities and exchanges of fire between the Israeli interventionist forces and Syrian units stationed in Lebanon as part of the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces.

Nor is there any letup in the stream of threats directed toward Damascus by Tel Aviv and Washington. They are trying to present Syria, a victim of aggression, as the "troublemaker" in the Near East. This malicious slander is a reaction to the staunchness of the Syrian people, who are successfully repulsing the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and Zionism and have refused to be intimidated, a reaction to the assistance that Syria has given and continues to give to Lebanon. As a result of this support the shackling "peace agreement" with Israel was torn up and the force belonging to the United States and some NATO countries were compelled to withdraw from Lebanon.

Syria rejected the capitulationist plans for a Near East settlement. The response was to accuse Damascus of "aggressiveness." But nothing is more absurd than to make accusations of this kind against a people whose thoughts and deeds are concentrated on peace and creative labor. All you have to do is to look at the history of recent events to see this for yourself.

The Syrian parliament has ended its discussion on a law on the utilization of newly assimilated lands. It provides for the construction of irrigation facilities and water-pumping stations and for drainage work to be carried out. As is well known, the construction of the Euphrates dam provides a powerful basis for agricultural development.

A recent cabinet session examined measures to develop international tourism and create tourist centers throughout the country.

Railway traffic has resumed between Damascus and Aleppo after the modernization of the railroad.

Syrian university students are beginning their "labor semester." Many student groups will be giving practical assistance to the population by working in hospitals and on literacy courses and by propagandizing modern agrotechnical methods in the countryside.

The Syrian people's lives are full of labor achievements. They are defending their future and their right to life and an independent existence with weapon in hand in the struggle against Israeli aggression. "Supported by the socialist community states, headed by the Soviet Union, and by the progressive forces," the SYRIA TIMES writes, "the Syrian people have confidence in the achievement of their goals -- liberation, development, and progress."

KORSHUNOV REPORTS ON CURRENT LEBANESE SITUATION

PM101000 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Ye. Korshunov dispatch: "From Enmity to Agreement"]

[Text] Beirut -- the Lebanese Government is continuing to implement the "security plan," which it regards as the first step toward halting civil war in Lebanon, restoring national agreement, and liberating southern Lebanon from Israeli occupation.

On 4 July around 9,000 soldiers of the regular Army occupied, without encountering any opposition, key positions in the capital's eastern and western sectors, and also along the "green line" dividing them, from which the armed formations of the opposing Christian and Muslim organizations have pulled back. On 5 July another three lines of communication between West and East Beirut were opened. The Lebanese national airline, MEA, has stated that Beirut Airport will be opened in the next few days. Beirut's seaport has resumed work. Lebanese Army units have been stationed at the airport and the seaport. Beirut's population welcomes the implementation of the "security plan" and the local media see it as an important success for R. Karami's government and the forces which advocate a peace settlement in Lebanon, despite the opposition of Tel Aviv and its agents.

At the same time reports are being received from southern Lebanon of a continuing struggle against the Israeli occupiers. Thus, there was a powerful explosion on one of the main squares of Sidon, just when a motorized Israeli patrol was crossing it. The occupiers suffered considerable losses. The whole area was surrounded shortly after the explosion. Roundups, searches, and arrests of the local inhabitants were begun.

Restoration Work

PM110929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Ye. Korshunov dispatch: "The Front Was Here"]

[Text] Beirut -- The bulldozers roar heavily, straining to shift the barricades made of sandbags, antitank "hedgehogs" of twined barbed wire, and the wreckage of ruined buildings. Mighty trucks subside under the weight of earth mixed with cartridge-cases and fragments of glass thrown into the bodies. This is Shiyyah Avenue -- in the past, one of West Beirut's liveliest arteries.

This is where the "green line" runs, which divided the Lebanese capital into the eastern and western sectors. One one side were the positions of the right-wing "Lebanese forces" and certain Lebanese Army units. On the other, the rebel detachments of the Shi'ite Amal organization and the armed formations of the Progressive Socialist Party. Only a few days ago this was the front line, heaped with wreckage, blocked by barricades, overgrown with tall grass. All that remains of the Gallery Sim'ah, once a famous furniture store, is the sign, slashed by fragments and bullets. Another of the local sights is also in ruins -- St Michael's Church.

Early in the morning of 5 July, in accordance with the R. Karami government's "security plan," field engineering operations began here to open up communications between the western and eastern sectors of Beirut. The previous day, subunits of the 6th Army Brigade came here from West Beirut and subunits of the 5th from East Beirut, occupying positions left by the warring "militias." It was planned to open a "passage" between the sectors on 5 July, but the volume of engineering worked proved so great that this had to be postponed. The same is happening in Beirut's seaport, where, under the "security plan," it is planned to open a second "passage" between the western and eastern sectors. Here there are comparatively few ruins, but far more mines. There are also plenty of unexploded shells.

A third "passage" is being cleared in At-Tayyuni District, not far from the only "window" today in the "green line," near the National Museum. A year ago I talked with its elderly director, Amir Maurice Shihab. I asked him then about plans to restore the museum. My interviewee only smiled sadly in reply.

"That will happen when circumstances permit..."

How often, after that, when near the National Museum building, which was located right on the "green line" and had suffered even more from artillery crossfire since then, I recalled those words. One would like to believe that a time of quiet has arrived.

The Lebanese, worn out by more than 9 years of civil war, pin great hopes on R. Karami's "security plan." Every step toward its implementation gives them a sense of relief and hope. But the skeptics recall that the "green line" is nearly 15-km long. Moreover, other front lines run through the mountains above Beirut and to the south. The optimists retort: Those regions are the next stage in the restoration of security. For the time being, security must be ensured at least in the capital.

A mixture of hope and doubt, switching from euphoria to despondency, and, conversely, the desire to end the horrors of the fratricidal carnage, spiritual fatigue, grief at losses and fear of disappointment -- that is the psychological picture in the many strata of Lebanese society. It is characteristic that the efforts of R. Karami, who is stubborn in achieving the goals he has set himself -- ended the crisis within Lebanon and liberating southern Lebanon from the Israeli occupation -- were at first received skeptically. But with every success for the government measures, more and more people gain faith in them. The Lebanese want peace, stability, and security.

"Well, will it be peace now?" I asked one old man living almost on the "green line."

"Inshallah!" he replied in the traditional way -- "God willing!"

As for Beirut's political circles, where what is happening in Lebanon was formerly assessed only as a "truce" for a few months, today timid hopes are being voiced: What if the light has indeed begun to appear at the end of the tunnel of many years of civil war? In any event, the roar of bulldozers clearing the ruins from the "green line" sounds far pleasanter than the thunder of shells and missiles bursting in Beirut's densely populated districts.

On 7 July it was announced on the radio that the passages between the sectors will be open as soon as work to clear them and remove the mines has finished. The opening of the sea port is planned for Monday, 9 July.

Demonstrations in Beirut

PM111041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Ye. Korshunov dispatch under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "Stormy Demonstrations"]

[Text] Beirut -- The western sector of the Lebanese capital was paralyzed last Monday by stormy demonstrations and a general strike whose participants were demanding the immediate release of the hostages seized in recent years by right-wing armed formations, who are in captivity.

In the course of the demonstrations the city's main streets were blocked by barricades made of stones and burning tires. Traffic was at practically a total standstill in West Beirut. All four crossings which officially exist between the city's western and eastern sectors were closed and the routes to the airport and sea port, which were about to resume work, were blocked, as a result of which the workers and employees could not get to their place of work. But eight aircraft belonging to the Lebanese airline MEA did manage to land at Beirut Airport, and three of them set off on trips abroad in accordance with the flight schedule announced earlier. One merchant ship entered the seaport and four are in the approaches to it.

The hostages problem remains the main topic of the day. It is reported that agreement has been reached between the committee of relatives of those seized and the authorities to the effect that the hostages question will be discussed at a government session on 11 July and a special commission for its speediest resolution will be created. As a result of this agreement the demonstrations in West Beirut ended, the streets have been cleared, the crossings between the sectors have been opened, and the airport and port are getting into a normal rhythm of work.

USSR-EGYPT NORMALIZATION OF TIES VIEWED

LD102156 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 10 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpt] The Arab world is commenting on the accord reached by the Soviet and Egyptian Governments that both sides will again be represented in Moscow and Cairo at ambassador level. This, at first glance an act of protocol, is being assessed by the Egyptian and other Arab public as a step toward the normalization of relations between the two states, which sharply deteriorated and were virtually broken off during As-Sadat's rule.

During the recent elections to the Egyptian People's Assembly all parties without exception proposed a motion calling for the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union. At the same time the progressive Egyptian public and press recalled that following the July 1952 revolution relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union became an important factor in the struggle of the Egyptian and other Arab peoples for national liberation and social progress, and against the aggressive actions of imperialism and its Israeli ally. These relations especially blossomed at the period when Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir stood at the helm of the Egyptian state. However, in the seventies As-Sadat embarked on a course of close cooperation with the United States, concluded the Camp David deal and the separate treaty with Israel, and systematically carried out measures toward a deterioration and disruption of Soviet-Egyptian relations.

Following the change of power in Cairo, economic and trade ties between our countries gradually began to expand. The question of a normalization of diplomatic relations and the recall of the Soviet ambassador to Cairo and the Egyptian ambassador to Moscow arose.

PRAVDA VIEWS EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC SITUATION

PM101003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch under the general heading: "Forcing an 'Open Door'"]

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul -- The Egyptian press has published statistics on the results of fiscal 1983-1984, which has now ended. They make plain that the main improvements in the development of the national economy were achieved by the state sector.

This is particularly noticeable in industry where state enterprises provided over two-thirds of the total production volume. For example, the group of companies under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Industry and Mineral Resources alone produced output worth over 5 billion Egyptian pounds. In so doing many of them not only satisfied the domestic market's needs but also exported some of their output.

The Naj'-Hammadi Aluminium Plant, built with Soviet assistance, is a typical example. As in previous years it completely satisfied the country's demand for valuable metal, and aluminium exports brought the treasury large foreign currency earnings. This income will become even more impressive in the near future since the plant recently reached planned capacity.

At the same time the statistics published demonstrate once again the bankruptcy of the "open door" policy announced under As-Sadat. Although the volume of private investments increased as a whole last year, they remain concentrated mainly in the nonproduction spheres. This means that despite the government's efforts it is still not succeeding in attracting private capital to take part actively in socially significant projects.

These efforts are meeting the most serious opposition in the "free zones." As is well known, these zones were at one time granted tax-free status and customs advantages and were boosted as future centers of industrial enterprise and export. In fact they have become transshipment bases and markets for the sale of imported consumer goods. Their activity has merely undermined the position of national production and helped to exhaust the country's currency reserves.

All this is further confirmation of the fact that the guarantee of successful economic building in Egypt, as in other developing countries, is not to encourage private property but to comprehensively strengthen the state sector. The plans for the next fiscal year and for the current 5-year plan as a whole envisage the further intensification of its position in Egypt's economy. Nearly three-fourths of all planned capital investments are being directed toward the state sector.

EGYPT'S AL-MAHJUB RECEIVES CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

NC111147 Cairo MENA in English 1122 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jul (MENA) -- People's Assembly speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub received today the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy here who conveyed congratulations of Chairman of the Soviet Supreme Council of Ministers Tikhonov and the Chairman of the Soviet National Councils on the occasion of assuming his new post as People's Assembly speaker.

The Soviet charge d'affaires underlined the Soviet Union's keenness to restore Soviet-Egyptian relations.

LATE REPORT: USSR TO MEET KUWAITI REQUESTS

LD111331 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1244 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Moscow, 11 Jul (KUNA) -- The deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, Admiral Nikolay Amelko, today announced here his country's readiness to meet all Kuwaiti requests for Soviet arms which were submitted by the Kuwaiti defense minister, Shaykh Salim as-Sabah, during his meetings with the Soviet leaders.

Admiral Nikolay Amelko, who was in the Soviet military delegation which participated in the current talks between the two sides said: "We are trying to meet all requests submitted by the Kuwaiti defense minister during his meetings with our leaders and military officials. I believe that we have done everything we can in order to make this visit help the development and future consolidation of political, economic, and military relations between the two countries."

As for the Iraq-Iran conflict, the Soviet military official reaffirmed his country's stance in this connection, which calls for the rejection of any foreign interference in this conflict and for a peaceful settlement of this conflict through negotiations between the two countries.

U.S. POLICY ON NICARAGUA RETAINS TERRORIST NATURE

LD110653 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1407 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jul (TASS) -- Valeriy Fesenko, TASS commentator, writes:

President Reagan has signed a special directive that confirms that crude military pressure is the basis of current Washington policy toward Nicaragua. This document instructs the Pentagon to intensify U.S. troop maneuvers in Honduras near the Nicaraguan border and to reinforce U.S. naval presence off this country's coast.

Confirming the intention of his administration to continue the escalation of the "undeclared war" against Nicaragua, Reagan stated that he will seek an additional $21 million from Congress this year for military aid to the gangs of Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, financed through CIA channels. The CIA and other intelligence services were instructed to intensify espionage activities.

Many observers have noted that in the last few days statements appeared in the U.S. press by some administration officials describing as "mistaken" the reports of Washington's "desire to establish direct contacts with Managua."

It is appropriate to mention in this connection the secret meeting at the White House at the end of the last month attended by Secretary of State, G. Shultz, Pentagon chief C. Weinburger, CIA director W. Casey, and other officials. According to the newspapers, this meeting showed a "complete unity of views" on policy toward the Sandinist government. The consultant to the secretary of state on Latin America, Otto Reich, set out the essence of this policy frankly. Proceeding from the fact that Nicaragua allegedly has relations with countries that "promote international terrorism," he said, that the United States "has a right to pressure" this country.

Washington is hoping to force Nicaragua to follow a domestic and foreign policy that suits the United States. The continuing military support for the anti-Sandinist groups, and the CIA's efforts to unite them, and the preparation for mass intervention in Nicaragua with the participation of U.S. troops all have this aim. The efforts of the CIA to knock together inside Nicaragua a "fifth column" and to prepare for widespread terrorism in the country, including the murder of members of the Nicaraguan leadership, are subordinated to this. It is for this purpose that the hackneyed fabrications about the nonexistent "communist plot in Central America" and the alleged role of Nicaragua as an "arms supplier" to the El Salvador insurgents have been brought out again.

The U.S. "undeclared war" against Nicaragua continues despite the existence of diplomatic relations between the two countries and Washington's hypocritical "signals" about "readiness for dialogue." Spokesmen for the administration state in public without embarassment that they see no "inconsistency" in U.S. policy and that support for the counterrevolution is an "integral part" of the overall policy toward Nicaragua. This juggling with words is supposed to disguise the terrorist essence of Washington's policy. One cannot fail to agree with the newspaper WASHINGTON TIMES, which writes that the White House has once again confirmed that its aims remain unchanged.

MANAGUA ECONOMIC MEETING HITS U.S. POLICIES

LD091705 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, July 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports:

The U.S. military and political interference and the dominance of American capital are the key roadblocks in the way of the socio-economic development of the Latin American states. This conclusion was drawn by the fifth congress of economists of Central American and Caribbean states, which closed in the Nicaraguan capital. Over 200 forum delegates, representing different countries of the region and international organisations, expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Latin American peoples against the yoke of U.S. imperialism, for national and social liberation.

A final resolution, passed by the congress, criticizes the U.S. policy of military and economic blackmail towards the independent states. The congress delegates denounced the U.S. - imposed economic blockade of Cuba and Washington's aggression against revolutionary Nicaragua. The documents, adopted by the forum, stress the need to cement the unity of all Latin American states in the struggle against the U.S. military, political, and economic expansion and for restructuring international relations on the basis of equality and justice.

NO DEMOCRATIC CHANGE FORESEEN IN GUATEMALA

LD061639 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 6 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy writes:

They in Washington are zealously publicizing "democratic reforms" in Guatemala. The White House has even issued a statement saying that the elections to the constitutional assembly were held in a model, fair, and orderly manner. John Hughes, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department, described them as an important step in restoring the democratic procedure in Guatemala. Hughes, certainly, passed over in silence that the democratic procedure in Guatemala was frustrated precisely by the United States. In 1954, the United States invaded that country from the territory of neighbour Honduras and overthrew the government of constitutionally elected president Jacobo Arbens. Over the past 30 years more than 100 thousand peaceful inhabitants were killed in Guatemala. Hundreds of thousands of Guatemalans left their homeland fleeing from repressions. Terror in Guatemala is continuing to this day.

The elections to the constitutional assembly in no way change the situation in the country. Real power is, as before, in the hands of the reactionary military, who mercilessly suppress the actions of the mass of the people. In operation in the country are "death squads." An overwhelming majority of the working people are doomed to an existence of half-starvation. The military authorities, wasting the national funds, do not take any measures to eliminate illiteracy and other social scourges.

Washington needed the farce of elections to give a semblance of democratic change in Guatemala and get from the U.S. Congress a go-ahead to additional military aid to the puppet dictatorial regime. According to reports of news agencies, the Reagan administration intends to grant Guatemala 110 million dollars in aid soon. This "aid" is designed not for socio-economic development of Guatemala, but for the supply of arms and for sending to Guatemala an additional number of American military advisers. In pursuing its interventionist policy in Central America, the United States relies for support on the reactionary military in the region and has no stake in the emergence of democratic governments pursuing an independent policy. Therefore any democratic change in Guatemala is out of the question.

UZBEK CP PLENUM EXAMINES LOCAL PROBLEMS

PM100850 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Jun 84 pp 1-3

[Unattributed report on 23 June Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee 16th Plenum: "Raising Party and State Discipline and Work With Cadres to the Level of Present-Day Tasks"; capitalized passages published in boldface in original]

[Text] The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee 16th Plenum, held on 23 June 1984, discussed the issue "On the Republican Party Organization's Tasks in Strengthening Party and State Discipline and Improving Work With Cadres in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress and February and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the Instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary I.B. Usmankhodzhayev delivered a report.

He and the speakers in the debate noted that the present Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum is discussing fundamental, vitally important problems of the republican party organizations' activity -- work style and methods, the improvement of work with cadres, the further strengthening of party and state discipline, and the all-round development of the working masses' initiative, that is, questions affecting the main, decisive directions of party influence on the development of the economy and culture and the people's education. This statement on the issue accords with the decisions of the party Central Committee February and April Plenums, which expressed steadfast determination to firmly follow the political course of the 26th party congress as developed and solidified by subsequent party Central Committee plenums.

The plenum said that under the leadership of the republican party organizations, Uzbekistan's working people have achieved great successes in economic and cultural building. The consistent implementation of the party's Leninist nationalities policy and the immense assistance of the state and all the Soviet peoples, above all, the great Russian people, have made it possible to almost double fixed capital in the 10th and 11th 5-Year Plans. During this period, the global social product and the national income have increased 1.5 times. The power industry, ferrous metallurgy, machine building and metalworking, the chemical industry, and other sectors have developed at an accelerated rate. Some 120 major new industrial enterprises and 400 branches and shops have been constructed. Large-scale measures have been implemented to develop the economy's agrarian sector. Some R20 billion have been invested in its development, and R10 billion have been invested in water resources construction. Consumer goods production has increased by 80 percent. The people's well-being has improved and their needs are being more fully satisfied. Science and culture have been raised to a new qualitative level. An enormous production, scientific, technical, and spiritual potential has been created.

Remarkable working people have grown up in Uzbekistan who devote all their professional expertise, love, and creativity to their work and achieve high results. The names mentioned were Nazrulla Mannapov, leader of a team of fitters at the V.P. Chkalov Aircraft Production Association; Raisa Nikolayevna Ivanushkina, sewing machinist at the Karshinskiy Sewn Goods Factory; Ismail Kholmatovich Aripov, leader of a team of molders at the Tashkent No 1 Housing Construction Combine; Dmitriy Andreyevich Zazulin, leader of a team of bricklayers at the Angren "Uzbekshakhtostroy" Trust; Bikazhan Dhudaybergenova, machine operator at the Chkalov Kolkhoz in Shavatskiy Rayon; Abdullazhon Ruzaliyev, team leader at the imeni XX Partsezda kolkhoz in Buvaydinskiy Rayon; Minovar Isakova, milking machine operator at the "50 Let UzSSR" Kolkhoz in Tashkentskiy Rayon, and Izimbek Naurizbayev, shepherd at the Lenin Sovkhoz in Tamdynskiy Rayon. There are hundreds and thousands of these real heroes.

There are many collectives in the republic that work smoothly and regularly fulfill socialist pledges, and plan targets and supply high-quality products on schedule. Their achievements convincingly demonstrate the enormous reserves in the national economy.

All these successes are inextricably linked with the great organizational and political work of the republic's party organizations.

The plenum noted that Communists and all working people in the republic responded with enormous enthusiasm to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions on improving party leadership of the national economy, strengthening party and state discipline, and establishing strict order in all areas of economic and cultural building. They ardently approve and actively support the party's policy aimed at accelerating the development of the country's production forces, further improving the people's well-being increasing the masses' labor and sociopolitical activeness, and strengthening the Soviet state's economic and defense might.

The plenum noted that the dynamism of the society of developed socialism, the growing scale and complexity of the tasks of communist building, and the exacerbation of the ideological struggle and of the entire international situation dictate the need to improve all forms and methods of party leadership of the economy, culture, and people's education and THAT THE STANDARD OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL WORK IN MANY OF THE REPUBLIC'S PARTY ORGANIZATIONS STILL FALLS SHORT OF THE DEMANDS OF THE 26TH PARTY CONGRESS AND SUBSEQUENT CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUMS.

Special emphasis was placed on the need to step up the struggle against violations of party and state discipline. "The party and state," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at his meeting with voters, "have stepped up the struggle against disgraceful phenomena such as the squandering of state funds, deceptive practices and abuse of office, theft, and bribery. This is not a short-term campaign. It is a line that will be pursued constantly and unswervingly. No allowances are or will be made for anyone. Let no one have any illusions on that score. Therefore, leaders will need to be even more responsible and exacting; party organizations, labor collectives, and all Soviet people must pay constant attention to these questions; and the work of organs of people's control, law and order, and justice must be effective."

The Central Committee members noted that a number of party organizations in the republic failed to draw the relevant conclusions from these party guidelines, have waged feeble struggles against violators of party and state discipline, and are guilty of serious shortcomings in the selection and education of cadres. Party principledness and exigency have slackened. An atmosphere of ostentation and self-congratulation has been covertly created.

Instead of delivering a prompt and principled rebuff to negative phenomena that are atypical of socialist society, some party committees have confined themselves to words and general appeals.

The plenum participants revealed serious errors in economic development. The great scientific and production potential, the rich raw material and manpower resources, and the favorable natural and climatic conditions have by no means been fully exploited to accelerate the development of production forces.

In a number of sectors, the return on capital and labor productivity has declined and output quality remains low. Ministries and departments systematically fail to fulfill measures for scientific and technical progress.

In the first 3 years of the current 5-Year Plan, the value of fixed production capital in industry increased by 28 percent, whereas the production volume increased by only 15.4 percent.

Many industrial sectors make poor use of production capacities, especially in the production of steel, zinc, mineral fertilizers, and cement. In machine building, the equipment shift index is no higher than 1.35.

As a result of serious omissions by the Ministry of Light Industry and by Minister M.Kh. Kurbanov above all, the return on capital in that very important sector has dropped by 12 percent, although since the start of the 11th 5-Year Plan fixed capital has increased by 80 percent. Assimilation of capacities is considerably behind schedule at half of the 44 enterprises and production facilities commissioned in that period. At a number of the ministry's enterprises, much of the equipment is obsolete or worn-out and many problems of material and technical supply are not being resolved. Dozens of machine tools are lying idle for want of minor replacement parts.

This attitude toward the solution of urgent problems is evident in a number of other ministries and departments.

The plenum participants expressed grave concern at the fact that the republic's average annual rate of labor productivity growth has fallen from 3.8 percent in the 9th 5-Year Plan to 1.1 percent in the current 5-year period. The correlation between the growth rates of labor productivity and wages is becoming particularly bad at enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of Construction, and the Ministry of Rural Construction.

Leaders of ministries and departments, associations, and enterprises are failing to show proper initiative and socialist enterprise and often try to put the poor utilization of production capacities down to manpower shortages, although the republic has large manpower resources. Their fuller utilization and the extensive involvement of the indigenous population in social production and, above all, in the industrial sphere, are an important economic and social task.

Questions of strengthening state, plan, and labor discipline were sharply aired at the plenum. Since the start of the 5-year period, over one-third of the enterprises have failed to fulfill the plan for output sales, taking delivery pledges into account. At the same time, most of them have fulfilled the gross output plan by producing unordered output. Since the start of the 5-Year Plan, industry has failed to supply the country's national economy with 620,000 metric tons of sulfuric acid, 282,000 metric tons of mineral fertilizers, 44,000 metric tons of synthetic ammonia, 51 million square meters of cotton textiles, 400,000 pairs of leather footwear, and many other products.

Production is suffering great losses owing to the lack of organization and order. Although a great deal of work has been done in this sphere recently, losses of worktime due to absenteeism, idle time, and absences with the administration's permission remain high, and the losses incurred as a result exceeded R125 million last year alone.

Shortcomings in the production of consumer goods are being eliminated only slowly. Enough goods are still not being produced per ruble of the wage fund.

Little attention is being paid to the quality of goods and to widening their range, and many enterprises continue to produce goods for which there is no demand and which accumulate in warehouses. This particularly applies to enterprises in the light, local, furniture, and other sectors.

The work of the Ministry of the Cotton Cleaning Industry was severely criticized at the plenum. Central Committee members noted with particular concern that the low standard of leadership of the sector, primarily on the part of Minister V. Usmanov, has led to an extremely unfavorable situation in the cotton cleaning industry. Plans have not been fulfilled here in recent years, fiber output is falling, its quality is deteriorating, and raw cotton losses and waste are increasing.

Overreporting and malicious thefts are widespread. Corruption encompasses many categories of personnel, including certain ministry, enterprise, and procurement center leaders. Paper transactions [bestovarnyye operatsii] have been conducted on a large scale and bribery has been rife. Dozens of cotton cleaning industry employees have been arrested in Dzhizak, Khorezm, Kashka-Karya, and Bukhara Oblasts, and large sums of money and valuables have been confiscated from them.

At Tashkent Oblast cotton plants and procurement centers, the requirements have been violated in gathering raw cotton in recent years, and the moisture and impurity content indicators have been understated. This, too, is a type of fraud and overreporting. As a result, the Tashkent "Zagotkhlopkoprom" Association has failed to meet the plan for fiber output and there is great overconsumption of raw cotton and much waste. In this context, the work of the Tashkent Obkom and its first secretary, M.M. Musakhanov, were sharply criticized. The Andizhan Obkom (First Secretary S. Mamarasulov) is guilty of similar shortcomings.

The serious omissions in the cotton cleaning industry could have been prevented had party committees and soviet and economic organs exposed the true state of affairs in good time, adopted a principled stance, examined the technical and economic indicators in depth, and shown a highly exacting attitude toward leaders of "Zagotkhlopkoprom" enterprises.

The plenum pointed out the need to adopt immediate emergency measures to establish the most rigorous state order in the sector. The cotton that embodies the selfless labor of all the republic's inhabitants must be preserved down to the last gram.

THE PLENUM DEMANDED THAT THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREAU AND ALL PARTY COMMITTEES DECISIVELY IMPROVE THE PARTY LEADERSHIP OF INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT, ENHANCE CADRES' RESPONSIBILITY, CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE OF INTOLERANCE OF SHORTCOMINGS IN ALL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, AND ENHANCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PARTY WORK AIMED AT INCREASING SOCIAL PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY, SWITCHING THE ECONOMY TO THE INTENSIVE PATH OF DEVELOPMENT, INCREASING THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE, AND IMPROVING QUALITY INDICATORS. WE MUST STRIVE TO MAKE FULLER USE OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND PRODUCTION POTENTIAL, MINERAL, RAW MATERIAL, AND LABOR RESOURCES, AND ALL INTERNAL RESERVES AND POTENTIAL FOR THE SUCCESSFUL FULFILLMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS AND SOCIALIST PLEDGES FOR 1984 AND THE 5-YEAR PLAN AS A WHOLE.

The speaker noted that the republic party organization faces no more important and urgent task than the implementation of the Food Program and the further development of all sectors of agriculture. A great deal is being done in this direction: The production of raw cotton, grain, fruit, and vegetable crops has increased, new irrigation installations have been built, and old ones have been modernized. However, in arable farming and livestock raising, a strained situation has developed, which has been becoming more and more acute recently.

The plenum participants demanded a serious reexamination of the activity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Main Administration for Irrigation and Construction of Sovkhozes in Central Asia, the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, the Central Asian Department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and scientific research

institutes and organizations specializing in agriculture, which have actually done very little to increase yields on irrigated land. An undesirable trend in the utilization of the primary wealth -- irrigated land -- has become increasingly pronounced in recent years. Whereas in 1980 each hectare of arable land produced output totaling R1,337, last year productivity dropped to R1,241. Miscalculations have been made in the planning, construction, and operation of irrigation systems, and the area of arable land not in use has increased from 4,000 hectares in 1975 to 67,000 hectares in 1983.

The plenum leveled sharp criticism at a number of party and soviet organs for relaxing control over the safekeeping of land resources and for squandering and concealing irrigated arable land.

Owing to mismanagement and disregard for technical and economic calculations, newly established sovkhozes in Khorezm Oblast and a number of other oblasts are operating inefficiently. Mismanagement has led to land falling into disuse after producing only one harvest on the Makhankulskiy, Urtachulskiy, Varakhshinskiy, and Shakhrisabzskiy tracts. Rehabilitation will cost millions of rubles of additional expenditure. The chase after instant returns has led to deviations from the principle of the comprehensive assimilation of the virgin lands, and to new sovkhozes being commissioned with the utilities infrastructure and ancillary amenities unfinished. However, the economic shortsightedness of certain leaders was not subjected to proper party appraisal.

The plenum noted that cotton has been and will remain Uzbekistan's main agricultural crop. The party organization and all the working people regard the timely fulfillment of the plan and pledges for the production of "white gold" as the republic's international duty. However, many party organizations have been unable to channel the major measures being taken in the right direction and have failed to timely resolve questions of the mechanization of this leading sector and other issues. Party exactingness regarding the quality of raw cotton has been relaxed, and overreporting has taken place on a large scale, which has adversely affected many other sectors. Thus, though the volume of cotton procurement has increased over the past 8 years, the production of fiber has decreased. This is the result of the slackening of attention paid to the quality of raw cotton. Participants in the plenum said that for a long time now, questions of improving seed growing have not been resolved. On many farms, the standard of agriculture is improving only slowly and crop rotations are not being introduced. In their chase after gross output indicators, certain leaders forget about the main thing -- improving the grade of cotton procured.

With the knowledge of raykoms and rayispolkoms, many farms have constantly enlisted the assistance of students, schoolchildren, and workers in other sectors for agricultural work while failing to make full use of available labor resources and making poor use of machinery. They have not created the necessary daily living conditions for the helpers. Students and schoolchildren have been kept in the fields even when there is nothing left to gather. This adversely affects the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, gives rise to justified criticism from working people, and creates difficulties in the development of the entire national economy.

The rapporteur and other speakers pointed out that livestock raising also is lagging behind. Many farms and agricultural organs show no concern for increasing the livestock population and, in developing that sector, gear themselves not to their own feed base, but to mixed feeds from the state. Purchased feeds total 60 percent of the total consumption.

The plenum denounced the antistate practice of a number of farms that buy up butter in the stores and hand it over as a contribution toward fulfilling their milk sale plan.

The same unsavory picture is to be observed in the fulfillment of plan targets for meat by kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Last year alone, kolkhozes and sovkhozes used funds allocated for wages to buy R108 million livestock from the population and handed it over without fattening it. The plenum noted that other sectors of the republic's agro-industrial complex are also, generally, working considerably below their potential despite favorable climatic conditions, constantly increasing assistance from the state, and the consolidation of the material and technical base of agriculture.

Labor productivity is poor in many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, accounting and reporting have not been organized, overreporting occurs, unproductive expenditures remain high, there are violations of financial, plan, and state discipline, and the prime cost of output is rising. There has been no reduction in the number of farms incurring losses. Many of them have lost their own circulating capital and live off credit and loans.

The plenum participants noted that Agriculture Minister A.A. Urkinbayev and the Agriculture Ministry Collegium and party committee do now show promptness in solving problems of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production and tolerate shortcomings.

THE PLENUM INSTRUCTED PARTY, SOVIET, AND ECONOMIC ORGANS TO ENSURE THE EXTENSIVE INTRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNIQUES IN AGRICULTURE AND A SHARP INCREASE IN EFFICIENCY IN THE USE OF LAND AND EVERY IRRIGATED HECTARE AND TO ACHIEVE AN INCREASE IN THE COTTON YIELD, AN IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY, AN INCREASE IN THE OUTPUT OF FIBER, AND AN EXPANSION OF THE PRODUCTION OF OTHER AGRICULTURAL CROPS AS WELL. SPECIAL ATTENTION MUST BE PAID TO DEVELOPING PUBLIC-SECTOR LIVESTOCK RAISING AND A SHARP INCREASE IN THE LIVESTOCK POPULATION AND EXPANSION OF FARMS' OWN FEED BASE MUST BE SECURED. IT IS IMPORTANT TO STRENGTHEN RAYON AGRO-INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS, THE KOLKHOZ AND SOVKHOZ LEADERSHIP, AND THEIR ECONOMIC SERVICES WITH SKILLED, CAPABLE PERSONNEL. MEASURES SHOULD BE ADOPTED TO IMPROVE THE PROFITABILITY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TO LAUNCH AN IMPLACABLE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE INGRAINED PRACTICE OF INDULGING IN PAPER TRANSACTIONS WHEN PROCURING COTTON, MILK, MEAT, AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND AGAINST ALL ATTEMPTS AT DE- DECEPTION, OVERREPORTING, AND OTHER VIOLATIONS OF STATE ORDER.

The report and the plenum participants' speeches emphasized the need to take decisive measures to strengthen party leadership of the economy and eradicate the serious shortcomings and negative processes and phenomena that are holding up the national economy's transfer to an intensive path of development and that have resulted in a slowing of the growth rates of industry and agriculture, a lag behind the 5-year plan targets, a deterioration of quality indicators, and a lowering of social production efficiency.

The plenum drew attention to serious omissions in the leadership of capital construction. The low effectiveness of capital investments, their dissipation, the unsatisfactory quality of projects being handed over, and the behind-schedule commissioning of capacities can no longer be tolerated. The volume of uncompleted construction is virtually not being reduced.

Construction ministries are not taking effective measures to eliminate shortcomings and improve managament of the sector. In recent years, many construction organizations have been broken up into smaller units without sufficient grounds. As a result, one-fourth of them have an annual work wolume of less than R1 million.

Instead of concentrating attention on resolving these problems, party obkoms, oblispolkoms, and ministries indulge in the construction of unplanned projects, which are frequently erected without any plans and with extravagances. This particularly concerns the construction of administrative buildings and dachas and detached houses of various kinds. The Gosbank and Strovbank do not put a stop to these extremely gross violations of state discipline.

The question of the quality of construction, above all housing construction, was acutely stressed at the plenum. It was stated that many people are forced to begin repairs on moving into new apartments.

Despite the acute shortage of housing and preschool establishments, Samarkand Oblispolkom, headed by its chairman, S. Khamrakulov, set about constructing an administrative building which exceeded the estimated cost by R2.5 million. The oblispolkom chairman committed extravagances in finishing his office at state expense.

A. Irgashev, manager of the "Uzbekgidroenergostroy" Trust, also carried out repairs to an administrative building with great extravagance and illegally spent more than R600,000 for that puroose. Carvings [rezba po ganchu], moldings, and murals were used to decorate offices, and expensive furnishings and crystal chandeliers were acquired. The plenum participants condemned the mercantile style and squandering of public funds, which in the final analysis lead to a loss of party-mindedness, modesty, and responsibility toward the people.

The commissioning of housing, children's preschool establishments, and sociocultural projects are regularly not fulfilled. In Tashkent alone, 340,000 square meters of planned housing were not commissioned during the past 3 years, as a result of which more than 30,000 people in need of better housing conditions were deprived of them. If unplanned construction is eradicated, there will be no shortage of concrete, bricks, joinery products, and other materials on construction sites.

The Central Committee plenum also criticized Samarkand and Tashkent Obkoms and the Tashkent Gorkom for the aforementioned serious omissions.

Things are no better as regards the construction of production projects it was stated at the plenum. Two years ago, construction of an egg-oriented poultry factory was begun in Altynkulskiy Rayon at an estimated cost of R10 million. The main contractor was the Paytug Mobile Mechanized Column of the No 24 trust of the republic Ministry of Rural Construction, which was later replaced by the No 35 Mobile Mechanized Column of the same trust. But all resources were removed from the project, the construction site was mothballed, and R370,000 was frozen there. There are many such examples in every oblast.

It was pointed out that the party's Central Committee does not call the leaders of construction ministries and departments -- F.G. Poturemskiy, N.G. Kurbanov, G.G. Isayev, and I. Ashurov -- strictly to account for the great omissions in capital construction.

It was pointed out at the plenum that party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must take specific measures to instill rigid order and strict discipline in capital construction.

The plenum issued instructions to ENHANCE EXACTINGNESS TOWARD CADRES FOR THE RADICAL IMPROVEMENT OF MATTERS IN THIS SECTOR, THE ON-SCHEDULE FULFILLMENT OF THE SET PLANS, PARTICULARLY AS REGARDS COMMISSIONING FIXED PRODUCTION CAPITAL, HOUSING, AND SOCIO-CULTURAL AND CONSUMER PROJECTS, THE STEADY REDUCTION OF VOLUMES OF UNCOMPLETED CONSTRUCTION, AND THE UTMOST IMPROVEMENT OF WORK QUALITY. THE PRACTICE OF CONSTRUCTING UNPLANNED PROJECTS WAS CONDEMNED AS AN ANTISTATE PRACTICE.

The resolution of the crucial tasks facing the republic party organization requires the cardinal improvement of FORMS AND METHODS OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP AND HIGHER STANDARDS OF PLANNING AND MANGEMENT. However, the plenum participants pointed out, the truth that the plan is law has begun to be forgotten in some places.

The republic Gosplan frequently does not use its rights and potential for instilling strict plan discipline and also frequently panders to people who like to assume as little responsibility as possible. This is why downward amendments to plans have become so widespread.

The Central Committee plenum pointed out to the Gosplan and to republic ministries and departments the inadmissibility of this practice, which disorganizes work, lowers the responsibility of cadres, accustoms them to mismanagement and irresponsibility, and frees leaders and specialists from concern for intensifying production and mobilizing all internal reserves.

Precisely this is largely the reason why leaders and specialists lack initiative in conducting the broad economic experiment, fail to introduce automonous financing, the team contract, and other progressive forms of labor organizations and incentives in labor collectives, lose their taste for economics, and forget about thrift.

The proportion of management personnel in the total number of workers and employees in the republic is inordinately high. In subdivisions of the Ministry of Procurement managerial personnel amount to 30 percent of workers, and in the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture they represent 27 percent of workers. There are, on average, more than 100 managerial workers of the agro-industrial complex for every kolkhoz or sovkhoz.

In overcoming the serious shortcomings and disproprotions and mobilizing unutilized reserves the chief responsibility lies with the republic Council of Ministers, which does not display proper persistence in fulfilling the party's guidelines on enhancing national economic efficiency, dies not call ministry and department leaders strictly to account, and does not analyze fundamental problems of the economy in sufficient depth.

THE PLENUM DEMANDED THAT THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, THE GOSPLAN, MINISTRIES, AND DEPARTMENTS CONCENTRATE ATTENTION ON THE KEY QUESTIONS OF DEVELOPING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND CULTURE DEFINED BY THE 20TH UZBEK COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS AND ON AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS AND ELABORATION OF SCIENTIFICALLY SUBSTANTIATED SOLUTIONS TO THE REPUBLIC'S COMPREHENSIVE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The plenum regards it as a most important task of soviet and state organs to complete on schedule and to high standards the work on drawing up the draft plan for 1985 and the draft basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the republic in 1986-1990 and for the period through the year 2000. Here special attention must be devoted to ensuring high rates of growth in the global social product and labor productivity, accelerating scientific and technical progress, saving resources in every possible way, loading existing capacities more fully, and, on this bais, further enhancing working people's living standards.

The speakers pointed once again to the need to steadily enhance the responsibility of soviet and economic cadres for strengthening state, plan, and labor discipline and introducing scientific and technical achievements and progressive forms of production and labor organization and demanded an end to the faulty practice of amending plans downward, the prevention of losses of worktime and equipment idle time, and the enhancement of the role of labor collectives in the struggle against those who do not wish to live honestly and work conscientiously.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIAL SITUATION PREVAILING IN THE REPUBLIC occupied a prominent place in the plenum's work. In many letters people quite rightly write about negative phenomena, abuses of office, overreporting, deception, and violation of Soviet laws and norms of party morality. A check confirms the correctness and validity of many signals.

Overreporting and deception are committed not only to create an illusion of well-being. Thefts of socialist property grow from this soil. The fact that the persons who commit thefts include many leaders cannot be tolerated.

The following example was cited. A group of 59 embezzlers operated for a long time in Tashkent Oblast's "Guzal" Knitted Goods Association. The criminals organized the manufacture and sale of goods hidden from inventory. The state was harmed to the tune of several million rubles.

The plenum demanded that party and soviet organs resolutely eradicate such facts.

Back at the dawn of Soviet power V.I. Lenin called bribery one of the most dangerous enemies of the revolution and the new system and insisted on toughening up control over the extent of labor and of consumption. The relaxation of work in this direction has resulted in a situation where people have taken bribes and engaged in extortion in a number of cities and rayons when distributing housing, admitting students to higher and secondary educational institutions, and issuing medical supplies. Similar instances have also been brought to light in law enforcement organs.

Central Committee members addressed serious reprimands to trade, public catering, and consumer and medical services. At enterprises and establishments of the Ministry of Trade (M.Kh. Khasanov), the Uzbek SSR Potrebsoyuz (Z.Sh. Siradzhev), the Ministry of Consumer Services (V.P. Kuksenko), and the Ministry of Health (A.M. Khudaybergenov), stocktaking of goods and materials has been neglected, and embezzlement, thefts, cheating, deception, the giving of short weight to customers and clients, and speculation in goods in great demand and in medicines occur. There are major shortcomings in the work of transport, communications enterprises, and housing and municipal services. Many local soviets do not take effective measures to improve trade, consumer, and municipal services to the population. Clearly, it was stated at the plenum, ispolkom leaders must finally abandon the armchair work style, pay more frequent visits to stores and consumer centers, and use public transport in order to fully sense the social climate in their city or rayon.

The plenum stressed that nepotism and local favoritism are completely inadmissible in those sectors. People with previous convictions must not work there. Any instances of speculation must be resolutely stopped.

Sharp criticism was voiced at the plenum regarding law enforcement organs, which are poorly fulfilling their functions in the struggle against hooliganism, theft, and other violations and are poorly involving the public in this. At the present time, the republic's party committees are taking measures to reinforce internal affairs organs with cadres. The best representatives of labor collectives, including many Communists and Komsomol members, have been sent to work in the militia and in the political departments created there. The party element has been reinforced in the personnel and leadership of the services for the struggle against embezzlement of socialist property and speculation and for the conducting of inquiries and criminal investigation. Approving these measures, the plenum issued instructions to continue to step up the struggle against antisocial phenomena. While increasing the administrative organs' responsibility, it is necessary to categorically prevent interference in the day-to-day activity of investigating organs.

THE PLENUM DEEMED IT NECESSARY FOR THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREAU AND THE PARTY OBKOMS, GORKOMS, AND RAYKOMS TO DO THEIR UTMOST TO INCREASE THE ROLE OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANS -- THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE, THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE JUSTICE MINISTRIES, AND THE PEOPLE'S COURTS -- AND TO SEEK TO SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVE THEIR ACTIVITY.

THEY MUST ENSURE THE STRICT AND COMPLETE FULFILLMENT OF SOCIALIST LAWS, THE OBSERVANCE OF LAW AND ORDER, AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF URGENT MEASURES TO PREVENT AND PROMPTLY REVEAL VIOLATIONS OF LEGALITY, INCLUDING IN THE SPHERE OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

Party Committees must resolutely improve educational activity among the personnel of law enforcement organs and reinforce them with experienced and dedicated Communists and Komsomol members.

The standard of people's, departmental, and worker controls must be higher.

The plenum noted that a number of party committees have not reorganized their work in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and lack a profound awareness that in contemporary conditions, for all the importance of the economic, organizational, and other issues with which they have to deal, ideological work is increasingly coming to the forefront.

Unfortunately, there are still too many merely ostentatious measures in the organization of this work, and there has been a lessening of combativeness and effectiveness in the struggle against bourgeois ideology and morality, against reactionary remnants in people's awareness and behavior, and against the consumerist mentality, backward customs and traditions, and excessively sumptuous weddings and funeral banquets.

The keynote and other speakers noted that party organizations sometimes underestimate the social danger of remnants of the past in people's awareness, and there are instances of Communists taking part in religious ceremonies. Recently, Academician S.Kh. Yuldashev of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, three doctors, and five candidates of science took part in a funeral service. Most of them are party members. The attitude of silence adopted on this question by the primary party organization, Kirovskiy Raykom, and Tashkent Gorkom is politically harmful and socially dangerous.

In the organization of ideological and political education work, party committees make serious errors and miscalculations, many negative phenomena and processes are not examined from a principled party standpoint, and their roots and the real reasons for their occurrence are not revealed. Certain leaders to not take part in educating people, do not conduct atheist propaganda, and forget that every Communist is primarily an ideological fighter for the party. The press, television, and radio are not active enough on questions of political, labor, and moral education. It is necessary to avoid formalism, superficiality, and dogmatism and, in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's words, "fully and consciously overcome propaganda's 'departure' from reality."

THE PLENUM NOTED THAT PARTY COMMITTEES AND PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DEMANDS OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE JUNE (1983) PLENUM, MUST ENSURE THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF ALL COMMUNIST LEADERS IN DAILY MASS POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK. PARTY COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARIES, MINISTERS, DEPARTMENT LEADERS, AND SOVIET, TRADE UNION, AND KOMSOMOL WORKERS MUST LEAD THE STRUGGLE EVERYWHERE AGAINST NEGATIVE PHENOMENA AND FOR A HEALTHY MORAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ATMOSPHERE AND SET A PERSONAL EXAMPLE IN LABOR, DAILY LIFE, AND PUBLIC LIFE.

The mass media must skillfully and systematically broadcast and publish materials on the legal education of working people, take a more active part in molding sensible needs in them, and propagandize the socialist way of life more broadly.

The plenum paid much attention to the education of the upcoming generation.

It was noted that in the light of K.U. Chernenko's speech at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, it is necessary to constantly and profoundly investigate the social processes going on among young people, analyze them, help the Komsomol in the choice of the main avenues and the most effective forms of work, and keep questions of the selection and education of Komsomol cadres at the focus of attention. It is important to step up work to foster in young men and women high political vigilance and class sense, the ability to withstand ideological subversion, and the readiness and ability to defend the socialist fatherland. Young people must be educated in the glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the party and people.

Guided by the Leninist instruction that "no policy can be pursued unless it is expressed in the appointment and transfer of personnel and in the distribution of party forces," our party views work with cadres as a very important lever of influence on the course of social development.

This has been voiced with new force in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, who stresses that for party committees, concern for the economy means concern for the people running the economy.

THE TASK IS TO ENSURE THAT IN ALL SECTORS OF PARTY, SOVIET AND ECONOMIC BUILDING THERE ARE PEOPLE WHO ARE BOUNDLESSLY DEVOTED TO THE PARTY'S CAUSE AND POLICY AND WHO POSSESS HIGH PROFESSIONAL SKILL, AN UP-TO-DATE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE, ORGANIZATIONAL ABILITIES, AND THE SKILL TO RESOLVE TASKS FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF STATEWIDE INTERESTS.

The republican party organization has extensive opportunities to reinforce all sectors with competent and skilled workers. A very great social achievement of our system is the fact that during the years of Soviet power in Uzbekistan, not only has general secondary education been provided, but the working masses have also been given wide access to the mastery of all the achievements of modern science and culture.

Every year more than 100,000 specialists graduate from Uzbekistan's VUZes and Tekhnikums. There are 1,300,000 of them in the republic. For every 1,000 workers there are 105 people with higher and 110 with secondary education. The party organization builds its cadre policy on a firm foundation. It has educated many enterprising and principled party, soviet and economic workers.

The report cited leaders such as V.N. Sivets, general director of the V.P. Chkalov Aviation Production Association; R. Bababekov, general director of the Marglan "Atlas" Association; U. Kambarova, manager of the "Uzkolkhozspetsstroy" No 2 Trust; V.D. Medvedev, chief of the "Andizhangidrostroy" Association; M.G. Khvan, Chairman of the "Politotdel" kolkhoz; O. Kurbaniyazov, director of Kungradskiy Rayon's Chapayev rice growing sovkhoz; and D. Yusupov, chairman of Bolshevistskiy Rayon's Karl Marx kolkhoz. They and hundreds of other leaders are notable for their high responsibility, party discipline, state approach toward matters, initiative, enterprise, skill in consulting with people, and personal modesty. Many of the republic's achievements are rightly linked with the skillful work of such leaders.

At the same time, the plenum pointed to the flagrant violations of the Leninist principles of the selection of cadres, principles which are frequently replaced by considerations of kinship, local favoritism, or personal devotion, and sometimes by mercenary motives. It was particularly stressed that irresponsibility, lack of control, and licentiousness usually resulted in the degeneration of workers.

The keynote speaker noted that the essence and standard of party leadership are primarly determined by the selection, placement, and education of cadres, the development of criticism and self-criticism, collegiality in work, and the organization of monitoring and verification of the execution of decisions.

And if -- even to the slightest extent -- one of the links in this mechanism is broken, has an adverse effect on the style and methods of work of party committees and organizations and weakens their influence on all spheres of production and social life.

This has been graphically evident in Kashka-Darya Oblast. There, the norms of leadership collegiality and the principles of cadre policy were flagrantly violated and there were manifestations of localism and protectionism. This atmosphere corrupted cadres. Abusing his official position, former Oblispolkom Chairman B. Elbayev erected luxurious housing for his children, and his deputy, A. Kustafayev, followed this example. Ispolkom Secretary B. Umirov proved to be an amoral fellow. Former Party Raykom First Secretaries N. Khikmatov, T. Tillayev, D. Khushnazarov, A. Umirov, Kh. Khalikov, and others, who have been removed from work and severely punished, engaged in deception and falsification. All this was known to the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat, but only recently were appropriate measures taken and the party obkom first and second secretaries -- whose style of work consisted of diktat, voluntarism, arrogance, and an abusive attitude toward people -- were dismissed. Victories which were actually won with the help of overreporting were glorified and the people who permitted the abuses and deception were honored.

The speakers, supporting the keynote speaker, noted that the obkom's depraved style of work had an adverse effect on the economy and caused great material and moral damage. In the last 3 years, considerably more funds were invested in developing the economy of Kashka-Darya Oblast than in the republic's other oblasts, yet they provided virtually no yield. What is more, the number of enterprises not fulfilling plans and contractual pledges in industry invariably grew. No increase in agricultural production was in fact ensured. Since the start of the 5-Year Plan, 250,000 metric tons of raw cotton had been written off as above-normative waste and reduced fiber output.

In Bukhara Oblast, many cadres were promoted by formor obkom First Secretary A. Karimov on grounds of friendship or local favoritism. These included the oblast prosecutor and the chiefs of the Internal Affairs Administration and the Department for the Struggle Against Embezzlements of Socialist Property and Speculation, who engaged in theft and particularly large-scale bribery and against whom criminal proceedings have now been instituted.

Serious errors in work with cadres were made in a number of party committees. Workers in Dzhizak Oblast abused their official positions and engaged in thefts connected with raw cotton procurement. T. Baymirov, former first secretary of the obkom, and other obkom bureau members are guilty of flagrant violations of cadre policy and repeatedly covered up overreporting and deception.

The plenum cited the example of U. Turakulov, former first secretary of the Dzhizak Gorkom, who directly protected workers who had broken the law. Gulyamov, director of a dairy plant, was found guilty of shady dealings but was not punished. Furthermore, he was allocated a car out of turn even though he had already acquired one. On the personal instructions of the gorkom first secretary and in violation of all the rules, Gulyamov's son was employed on the party gorkom apparatus as an "acting instructor" even though he had less than 1 year of party membership, and even less experience in party work.

The laggard sectors have now been strengthened with cadres. The leadership of Kashka-Darya, Bukhara, Namangan, and Dzhizak Oblasts is being pointed out, the obkom bureaus and First Secretaries N. Turapov, I. Dzhabbarov, N. Radzhabov, and K.A. Shagazatov must show greater determination and principledness in eliminating shortcomings and in stepping up their exactingness toward cadres. The corresponding conclusions should be drawn by all party committees in the republic.

It was also noted that cases of protectionism are tolerated in the Komsomol. One staff Komsomol worker in five has had neither labor not Army training.

The plenum unanimously approved the measures by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, which has dismissed a number of leaders of ministries and departments for unsatisfactory leadership of sectors, abuse of official position, overreporting, and deception. They include V. Muratkhodzhayev, former finance minister, Z.I. Yesenbayev, former chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, A. Ismailov, former general director of the "Uzbekneft" Production Association, and others. Five leading workers have been removed from the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and seven Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet deputies have been recalled. Some leaders of party, soviet, and economic organs have been dismissed and have received strict party punishment. The question that arises is: How could workers of the Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers have worked with them, rubbed shoulders with them, spoken to them, and resolved questions with them yet not have noticed the "canker" gnawing away at those people?

The plenum condemned the desire of certain party committees to reappoint people to leading posts who have already discredited themselves. Thus, in Samarkand Oblast, one in three previously dismissed leaders again ended up in leading posts and in Syr-Darya Oblast, the figure was one in two. The party principles of cadre selection have been violated. What has been most valued has been the ability to fulfill the plan at all costs. As a result, alien and immoral phenomena such as overreporting, misrepresentation, and bribery have entered our lives. We have become accustomed to talking very loudly about successes and very quietly about shortcomings.

The plenum demanded that the responsibility of party committees for the observance of Leninist principles of cadre selection, for the indiscipline and slackness of some leading workers, and for mismanagement and waste be stepped up. The Central Committee and obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must strengthen party and state discipline in every way, increase exactingness toward cadres for their alloted area of work, proceed in the appointment of workers from the latter's political, moral, and professional qualities, and study people in depth and systematically. It is essential to preclude even isolated instances of the promotion of cadres out of local favoritism, family consideration, friendship, or mercenary motives.

Resolute efforts should be made to ensure that each leader and worker of the party or state apparatus possesses the necessary moral qualities and combines a high ideological level and professional competence, discipline, initiative, and a creative approach to matters, organizational abilities and political activeness, and exactingness, principledness, and modesty.

The plenum pointed out that party committees should objectively evaluate leading cadres' activity and their strong and weak points, help them rid themselves of shortcomings, and take fuller account of the opinion of primary party organizations and labor collectives when awarding promotions. It is very important to create a universal atmosphere of strict mutual exactingness and to wage a resolute struggle against abuses of official positions and manifestations of complacency, conceit, and improper conduct in daily life. It is necessary to put a stop to the harmful practice of moving workers from one post to another when they have failed to justify the confidence placed in them and have been released for negative reasons.

The Central Committee Bureau, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and soviet and economic organs are instructed to step up work in moral education and in improving the political and general educational standard and professional knowledge of leading cadres. It is recommended that people be more daring in promoting advanced workers and kolkhoz members to elected organs and leading work.

Party committees and party organizations must improve work within the list of approved posts and cadre reserves. All is still not satisfactory here. Party committees have been enlarging the list of approved posts without justification. The inflation of the list makes it difficult to deeply study people's political, professional, and moral qualities and monitor their activity.

The plenum noted that the training and education of cadre reserves requires systematic and purposeful work. Underestimation of work within the cadre reserve produces mistakes in the placement of cadres. Thus, as a result of the purely formal approach of the Fergana Obkom, less than one-half of the party-approved leaders replaced in the past 3 years have been promoted from the reserve list. The plenum noted the liberal attitude of the obkom bureau and of first secretary Kh. Umarov toward leaders who violate the norms of party morality.

An extensive system has been formed in the republic for training and improving the skills of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol activists, economic leaders, and specialists in the national economy. However, poor use is still being made of this potential. Some committees display a purely formal approach to the selection and assignment of workers for study at party academic institutions.

While showing concern to create a cadre reserve, it is necessary at the same time to give practical work assistance to leaders who have recently been elected to party committees or been made head of soviet or economic organs.

Women are working actively in all spheres of economic and cultural construction. The plenum paid special attention to the involvement of women in leading work.

Many women have recently been promoted to leading party, soviet, and economic posts. A number of party committees, however, still deal poorly with the training of women cadres. There are too few women among the leaders of Tashkent and Kashka-Darya Oblasts, and there is even a general shortage in such spheres of social life as health care and education. There are not enough women kolkhoz chairman, sovkhoz directors, and team leaders or in other positions of leadership. Their numbers have also declined on lists of party-approved posts. Clearly the time has come to change the existing situation and for women to "squeeze out" men somewhat in leading work.

The speaker pointed out that party committees must be more daring in promoting women to leading work and give them more help. This is one of the most important areas of cadre policy.

THE PLENUN PAID GREAT ATTENTION TO QUESTIONS OF THE CORRECT USE OF THE KEEN WEAPONS OF CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM. V.I. Lenin warned against self-deception and self-satisfaction as a most dangerous disease. The party has always regarded and continues to regard criticism as an essential condition for further development, as the main means of overcoming contradictions that emerge, and as a powerful force for clearing away everything harmful and obsolete that hinders our progress.

Speakers from the plenum rostrum pointed out that a number of leaders, including those at republic level, seem to advocate the development of criticism and self-criticism, yet in fact, criticism is often muted and self-criticism is ignored.

Attention was drawn to shortcomings in the way that party committee plenums are held. The large numbers of people attending plenums prevents direct, frank, and exacting discussion. Plenums often present the situation in a rosy light and discuss errors impersonally. Speeches in the form of a report on the speaker's own activity, and if proposals are made, they are mainly requests for assistance in resolving economic issues.

At one plenum of the Kara-Kalpak Obkom where the speakers included 12 raykom secretaries, each speech comtained words of praise for Obkom First Secretary K.K. Kamalov. However, in his closing speech he described the plenum discussion...as exceptionally critical and principled. Yet there were things that needed to be said to the members of this obkom and there were reasons to censure the bureau and the first secretary himself: Unresolved problems exist in the socioeconomic development, grave errors have been committed in the selection of cadres, discredited workers have been reappointed to high positions, a group of senior officials in the autonomous republic illegally built most extravagent houses, and so forth.

THE PLENUM INSTRUCTED OBKOMS, GORKOMS, AND RAYKOMS TO COMPREHENSIVELY DEVELOP CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM -- A TRIED AND TESTED METHOD OF TRAINING CADRES -- AND TO ORGANICALLY COMBINE TRUST AND RESPECT FOR PEOPLE WITH PRINCIPLED EXACTINGNESS TOWARD THEM REGARDING THE TASK IN HAND AND THE OBSERVANCE OF PARTY AND STATE DISCIPLINE. All attempts by leaders to avoid the solution of set tasks, to shift responsibility onto others, and to conceal errors and omissions in their work by citing all manner of causes and difficulties should be resolutely prevented.

V.I. Lenin pointed out that one has to openly tell people the truth to their faces without undue diplomacy or petty calculations. One has to learn to discuss questions collectively, openly, and in a principled way and teach others to do the same.

In view of this, the plenum participants pointed out, it is necessary to strive to ensure that leaders themselves above all set an example of the current attitude toward criticism and self-criticism. All empty talk about the prestige of office should be abandoned and unhealthy ambitions should be nipped in the bud. It is important to ensure that all necessary conditions for frank criticism from below and for a free and principled exchange of opinions are created in every labor collective and in every party organization. Party committees must show constant concern to ensure that the role of the press and all mass media in developing criticism and self-criticism is enhanced.

Strict monitoring of the implementation of criticisms and suggestions made by Communists will help to ensure that criticism and self-criticism become the daily norm of party life.

The plenum stressed in particular that the principle of leadership collectivity must be persistently and universally implemented and that the replacement of collegial discussions with one-man decisionmaking on major, fundamental issues, especially cadre issues, should be firmly eradicated.

Violations of collegiality also include deviations from the planned approach in work, overloading the agenda of bureau sessions with a large quantity of diverse and sometimes petty economic questions, and decisionmaking by questionaire. But it is even worse, the plenum said, when all the demands are seemingly observed yet the most important issues, including cadre issues, are resolved single-handedly. This often leads to gross errors and mistakes.

THE PLENUM INSTRUCTED PARTY COMMITTEES TO ENHANCE THE ROLE OF BUREAUS, PLENUMS, AND PARTY MEETINGS AS ORGANS OF COLLEGIAL LEADERSHIP AND AS A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CADRES AND ALL COMMUNISTS. On the basis of the further development of intraparty democracy, there must be an increase in the activeness, discipline, and responsibility of Communists in elected organs for the state of affairs at enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and in organizations, institutitions, rayons, cities, and oblasts. The Central Committee and obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are instructed to regularly inform party organisations and all Communists about their work.

Many speakers identified the root of the serious omissions as the weakening of MONITORING AND THE VERIFICATION OF EXECUTION.

It is necessary to be guided in this work by V.I. Lenin's instruction that the "verification of what is actually happening is the basic, the main...task. "It is necessary to prevent the adoption of repeated decisions on the same question and the generation of paperwork. Special attention is drawn to interim on-the-spot monitoring. In organizing monitoring and the verification of execution, it is necessary to further raise the role and responsibility of the Secretariat, the apparatus of party committees, and members of the republic's elected party organs regarding monitoring and execution verification as a most important indicator of the combat capability of each party committee and party organization. At the same time, it is essential to observe the Leninist principles of monitoring -- that is, mass scale, universality, systematic nature, publicity, and effectiveness.

Given the considerably increased tasks and scale of work, any carelessness results in great harm. The serious shortcomings in the development of the republic's national economy, the plenum stressed, are the result, not only of omissions in the organization and management of production, but also of ineffectual monitoring of the fulfillment of party and government directives and a low standard of executive discipline.

It was noted in this connection that party committees and organizations are not fully using their control functions. For instance, initiatives by rayons and oblasts on the accelerated development of stockraising have repeatedly been approved. But who has subsequently held people accountable for the failure of adopted decisions?

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum stressed that many party committees have not drawn the proper conclusions and have not restructured their work in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolutions "On the Marxist-Leninist Studies and Economic Education of Leading Cadres in the Tashkent City Party Organization," "On the Work of Gomel Belorussian Obkom and Fergana Uzbek Obkom in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolution 'On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy,'" and "On the Work of Samarkand Uzbek Obkom in Fulfilling the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on Increasing the Communists' Vanguard Role and Developing Their Activeness in Production and Social Life."

Party committee do not always make full use of their potential as political organs, often supplant economic organizations, and take over operational administrative functions. More than half the questions examined at obkom, gorkom, and raykom bureau sessions are purely production matters. Party committees are working slowly to eradicate excessive paperwork.

Unitl recently, the Tashkent Gorkom's work style has displayed an excessive passion for creating various types of staff, commissions, and councils: 44 of these artificial organizations were operating. A magical faith in sessions reigned here, and the bulk of the gorkom workers' time was spent talking and drawing up papers. Many staff and commissions have now been scrapped as unjustified, and the city's party aktiv has started tackling its actual business — party work.

The plenum participants particularly stressed the practice, widespread in obkom and gorkom activity, of supplanting agricultural organs. It has become the rule during every campaign in the countryside, and at each routine cycle of agricultural work, to send large detachments of official agents out to the rayons and farms. But it is first and foremost the primary party organizations which are called upon to monitor agricultural leaders' activity.

In his speech at the February party Central Committee Plenum and in his addresses to workers at the Serp i Molot plant, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed the need to shift the center of party political work to the primary party organizations.

The plenum paid much attention to improving the work of primary party organizations -- the foundation of our party. Many of them are an active force in resolving all questions of economic and cultural construction. The recent reports and elections were held in an atmosphere of increased exactingness and activeness on the part of Communists and in a spirit of criticism and self-criticism. The staff of elected party organs has improved and their militancy has increased.

A number of Central Committee members noted that not all primary party organizations are coping with the regulation duties entrusted to them and are carrying out their monitoring functions poorly. Some party committees have shielded their leaders from criticism in primary party organizations. When they have announced penalties for guilty workers, in four out of every five cases they have done so without discussion in the primary party organizations.

N.R. Khamrayev, chief of the Main Administration for Irrigation and Sovkhoz Construction in Central Asia, instead of instilling proper order in the sector entrusted to him, thought more about ensuring his own well-being and often shirked responsibility for the state of affairs. Pleading illness, he did not appear at a session of the CPSU Central Committee People's Control Committee but instead sent his deputy, whom the People's Control Committee penalized. He again sent a deputy, a different one this time, to deliver the main administration's report to the union ministry: this deputy too received a reprimand. It turns out, as the well known saying goes, that some people have all the luck. When the Central Committee Bureau reprimanded Khamrayev and instructed that this question be sumbitted for discussion by the primary party organization, numerous intercessors were immediately found in order to preserve his "official prestige."

The plenum said that many of the violations revealed in Namangan Oblast were possible because certain leaders placed themselves outside party organizations' control and were not answerable to their Communist comrades. Consequently, people who had no direct connection with water resources organizations would occupy cottages built for water workers and D. Faradzhev, who had a previous conviction, was promoted deputy general director of the Papskiy Agro-industrial Association and M. Tadzhibayev, who also had a previous conviction, was promoted chief of Chustskiy Rayon "Uzselkhoztekhnika" Association. This also explains how Z. Atabayeva, a relative of former gorkom Secretary G. Tadzhibayev and director of the Namagan Uzbek Textile Trade Center, was able to carry out shady dealing in apartments and plots of land.

It is essential to restore in the life of every party organization the rule breached in a number of places: Any Communist, irrespective of the post he occupies, must be held strictly answerable for breaches of party rules and standards of communist morality. Let the party conscience of every Communist rise up against any shortcomings and the slightest deviations from the Leninist norms and principles of party life.

THE PLENUM INSTRUCTED THE UZBEK COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREAU, GORKOMS, AND RAYKOMS TO SEEK TO ENSURE A FUNDAMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN ORGANIZATIONAL AND MASS POLITICAL WORK AND STRICT OBSERVANCE OF LENINIST NORMS OF PARTY LIFE. IT IS ESSENTIAL TO ENSURE THE FURTHER ENHANCEMENT OF THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS AS THE POLITICAL NUCLEUS OF LABOR COLLECTIVES FOR FOSTERING AN ACTIVE LIFE STANCE IN COMMUNISTS, A BOLD AND CONSISTENT STRUGGLE AGAINST MANIFESTATIONS OF LOCAL FAVORITISM AND A NARROW DEPARTMENTAL APROACH TO WORK, AND FOR THE ERADICATION OF MISMANAGEMENT AND THEFT. IT IS ESSENTIAL IN THIS WORK TO MAKE FULL USE OF THE RIGHT TO MONITOR THE ADMINISTRATION'S

ACTIVITY GRANTED BY THE CPSU RULES. EVERY INSTANCE OF VIOLATION OF PARTY AND STATE DISCIPLINE, AND PARTY ETHICS AND MORALITY MUST BE DISCUSSED IN PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. PARTICULAR EXACTINGNESS MUST BE SHOWN TOWARD LEADERS WHO DEMONSTRATE ACQUISITIVENESS, AVARICE, EVERY KIND OF EXCESS, PERSONAL IMMODESTY, AND MORAL UNSCRUPULOUSNESS.

The plenum linked all the omissions and shortcomings in party leadership of economic and cultural construction with the activity of the Central Committee Bureau, Secretariat, and apparatus. It noted that they bear full responsibility for the weakening of party leadership of economic and cultural construction and for defects in ideological work, and that important questions, including cadre selection and placement, have not always been examined collegially. The plenum demanded that the Central Committee Bureau establish in all sectors a Leninist work style, good organization, efficiency, an atmosphere of high exactingness, and a creative attitude toward work.

"Every elected post in our party," Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has said, "is a responsible post. Election to a party committee must be regarded as a kind of token of trust given to party members by their comrades -- and that trust must be justified by selfless labor."

THE PLENUM INSTRUCTED THE UZBEK COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREAU AND SECRETARIAT TO IMPLEMENT MEASURES AIMED AT ENSURING STRICT OBSERVANCE BY ALL PARTY COMMITTEES OF LENINIST PRINCIPLES IN CADRE SELECTION, PLACEMENT, AND EDUCATION AND AT FURTHER IMPROVING THE WORK STYLE AND METHODS OF ALL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, SOVIETS, MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS, AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS. PARTY COMMITTEES MUST ACT AS ORGANS OF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND MUST NOT SUPPLANT OR DUPLICATE THE FUNCTIONS OF ISPOLKOMS.

It is essential to create everywhere an atmosphere conducive to the development of the initiative of soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations, to enhance their responsibility, and to eradicate the existing formalism, bureaucracy, red tape, and mania for meetings. Efficiency, party principledness, and a critical approach to assessing results must be established and manifestations of complacency and bragging must be precluded.

Party committees must improve the leadership of working people's mass organizations. In conformity with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, the role of the soviets and their influence on the further development of the national economy, the improvement of the population's social, consumer, and cultural services, the strengthening of the protection of public order, and the improvement of the whole atmosphere in the republic must be enhanced and the prestige and activeness of deputies and their responsibility to voters must be comprehensively increased. To improve the work of trade unions in effectively applying the law on labor collectives and extensively involving working people in production management, in socialist competition, in the struggle against negative phenomena, and in monitoring the observance of labor legislation and the improvement of the working and living conditions of workers and employees, is an important task.

It is essential to strengthen the party nucleus in soviets, trade unions, and the Komsomol, and the activity of Communists in those organizations must be regarded as an important party assignment.

The plenum expressed confidence that its decisions will rouse the whole republic party organization, get through to the consciousness, heart, and mind of every Communist and working person in the republic, and motivate people to wage an aggressive, uncompromising struggle against existing shortcomings and mistakes.

The interests of Soviet society, the party, and the state must be given priority in the activity of party organizations and all leaders. High party and state discipline, principled criticism and self-criticism, organization, order, modesty, and efficiency everywhere and in all matters must become an inviolable living principle for all working people in the republic.

Presumably, the plenum said, there will be elements that will try to exploit the present discussion, will attempt to slander the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee's line by spreading all kinds of rumors and fantasies and to intimidate and disinform certain honest people who, perhaps, still do not fully understand the processes taking place in the republic. Central Committee members and party committees must firmly rebuff all demagogues, slanderers, and blackmailers.

The force of public opinion must be used more extensively in work to strengthen discipline and enhance cadres' responsibility and in the struggle against negative phenomena. There can be no secret justice or truth behind closed doors.

The republic's MASS MEDIA must reorganize their work, oppose shortcomings in a principled, open, and direct way, describe in detail work being carried out in this direction, and put a stop to all idle fantasies.

The great humanism and justice of the socialist system require the implacable eradication of all negative phenomena. And there is no force capable of diverting Communists from this path.

Speakers noted that the work recently carried out by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee to strengthen party and state discipline and to select and place cadres meets with universal approval by the republic's Communists and working people. As the results of the first 5 months of the current year show, the measures adopted have brought about improvements in the national economy and public life of the republic. But they do not give the slightest grounds for complacency. Serious deficiencies are making themselves felt in industry, construction, transport, and communications, and there is a lag behind the plan targets and pledges regarding a number of indicators. The year is not proving easy in agriculture. A great deal of purposeful work thus lies ahead for all party organizations and all labor collectives in all areas of the economy and social development.

A responsible and very intense period in the life of the party and the whole people has now begun. We are in the 4th year of the 5-year plan, a year which will to a great extent determine all its results. Preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress is beginning. All this requires the creation of an atmosphere of high self-discipline, responsibility, and political and labor activeness on the part of Communists and all working people.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum stressed that it will not be easy to overcome the many negative phenomena and called on primary party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and all Communists and Komsomol members to carry out daily and systematically painstaking work to establish an atmosphere of lofty civic-mindedness and exactingness in every sector, in every labor collective, and throughout the republic and to struggle for the all-around strengthening of socialist discipline.

The republic's party organization is a combat detachment of the CPSU.

It is closely rallied around the Leninist Central Committee and persistently mobilizes cadres and all working people to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and to fulfill the plans and pledges without fail. By modeling its work on Lenin, learning from the CPSU Central Committee, and acting in a party-minded, principled, consistent, and purposeful way, the Uzbek Communist Party will cope with its tasks.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, that the Communists, leading cadres, workers in the party and government apparatus, and all the working people of the republic will overcome existing shortcomings and omissions, ensure absolute fulfillment of the national economic plans and socialist pledges for 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole, and greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek Communist Party with new successes in economic and cultural construction and in further consolidating the unity of the party and the people.

Comrade Y.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the plenum and delivered a speech.

A detailed resolution was adopted on the question under discussion. The plenum examined organizational issues.

Comrade V.A. Khaydurov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee, was elected a candidate member of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Comrade V.G. Kretov was confirmed as chief of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Department and Comrade Z. Khaydarov was confirmed as administrator of affairs of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

The following took part in the plenum's work: Comrade K.N. Mogilnichenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, Comrade V.I. Smirnov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, and Comrades V.M. Legostayev and I.Ye. Ponomarev, executives of the CPSU Central Committee. With that, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum finished its work.

USMANKHODZHAYEV CHAIRS UZBEK JUBILEE COMMITTEE

GF111155 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The republic jubilee committee of the Uzbek SSR, which is preparing for the 60th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek Communist Party, held a meeting in Tashkent today chaired by Comrade Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. The committee noted that the socialist competition for marking the occasion in a deserving way is maintaining its high pace.

The committee established that the workers in cities and rural regions are moving to mark the jubilee anniversary by achieving new success in realizing the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress, those established by the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the recommendations and suggestions madeby Konstantin Chernenko. It also noted that the most important duty is to mobilize for increasing [word indistinct] fulfilling the lofty socialist obligations, and realizing the (?recommendations) made by the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

The jubilee committee also discussed other matters pertaining to the marking of the 60th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek Communist Party in a deserving way.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN IDEOLOGICAL AKTIV

PM081839 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jun 84 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Improving Developed Socialism Means Improving Man Himself. Speech by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 29 June 1984 Meeting of the Republican Ideological Aktiv" -- ZARYA VOSTOKA headline -- capitalized passages published in boldface in original]

[Text] COMRADES!

For 2 years in succession after the 26th Party congress -- in 1981 and in 1982 -- the republic's ideological workers gathered together to discuss their most pressing topical problems. These summer meetings of ours have become traditional, and we have come to call them seminar-conferences because the participants in these meetings not only confer on the elaboration of practical recommendations for the further improvement of ideological and educational work, but also conduct seminar studies in various sections, which usually sum up the frontranking experience and are the scene of lively exchanges of opinions, which are further developed at discussion conferences and debating clubs and during practical exercises [delovyye igry]. Of course, all this is highly significant for molding the ideological-professional character of ideological workers, improving their knowledge, nurturing practical habits, and enhancing their skills. This is what happened on the two previous occasions.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum became an important stage in the party's life. At that plenum THE PARTY PUT FORWARD AN EXPANDED LONG-TERM PROGRAM OF IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY, whose aim is to set in motion the entire intellectual, ideological, and moral potential of the country, of each union republic, of each labor collective and primary party organization, and of each Communist and working person.

At our 14th plenum, we comprehensively discussed the results of the June plenum and the topical tasks of ideological and mass political work by Georgian party organizations stemming from its decisions. And it can be boldly said that, for our ideological workers, that plenum was a seminar, a conference, and a scientific and practical conference rolled into one because we approached the problems of improving ideological work under our republic's conditions both from the viewpoints of both THEORY and PRACTICE.

A year has passed since the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. This entire year has passed under the influence of its ideas and fundamental directives and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's report. This entire year has shown that the party's attention is focused on the topical questions of ideological and mass political work. A year has passed, and the education of the new man has truly become a matter for the entire party, the entire republican party organization, and a duty for each Communist.

This year has been so significant in the republic's ideological life that it has become perfectly clear to us all: A meeting of the ideological aktiv was needed to draw certain conclusions from what had been done during this period and to define the long-term tasks for the future.

And so, conclusions and prospects. One is inseparable from the other, and I will thus begin with the fact that the work done by the republican party organization during the year provides graphic confirmation of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's words that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum "gave a mighty impetus to the improvement of ideological, educational, and mass political work in all its aspects."

Let me emphasize: In all its aspects.

Above all, it must be said that the year that has passed became an important stage for us in the development of a systematic and comprehensive approach toward organizing ideological and educational work and toward managing the ideological processes as a whole. Suffice it to refer to the large scale propaganda, agitation, socioeconomic, cultural, and enlightenment events which, as a whole, ensured the high political, ideological, and educational content and impact of such a major sociopolitical event as the preparations for and celebration of the 200th anniversary of the amicable Georgiyevsk Treaty, which forever linked Georgia's fate with Russia's.

IN THE IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL ASPECT, the systematic approach took the form of the substantial enrichment of the means and methods of work on improving relations between nations, on internationalist and patriotic education, and on creating an atmosphere of trust, mutual respect, friendship, and fraternity between Soviet Georgia's nations and ethnic groups. Furthermore, this entire work was organized on the basis of coordinated efforts by party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs and a wide range of public organizations.

The republic's scientific and creative intelligentsia played a most important role in deepening the internationalization of public life in the republic. New scientific and historical works, important research, and remarkable works in literature and the arts -- all this made a significant contribution not only to strengthening the traditionally close mutual relations between cultural workers of the Russian and Georgian peoples, but also to deepening the processes of reciprocal enrichment and rapprochment between the national cultures of all nations and ethnic groups in Soviet Georgia.

IN THE SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECT, the package of measures implemented within the framework of preparations for and the actual celebration of the jubilee became an effective means for bringing the ideological and education process closer to the practical work of economic and cultural building, resolving key problems of the intensification of production, accelerating the scientific and technical progress, introducing its achievements in the national economy, improving economic management and the methods of economic work, and augmenting the experience in concentrating efforts on the achievement of the best end results.

Many topical problems of the development of social production were resolved thanks to the widespread propaganda and introduction of advanced experience in economic management accumulated by labor collectives in Moscow, Leningrad, and the fraternal union republics, thanks to the development of the forms and methods of socialist competition between related enterprises and scientific and production organizations in the republic and the country, and to the implementation of bilateral measures by union and republican directive organs of economic management. This is becoming systematic. The propaganda and agitation means and mass news media were actively involved in all this work.

And, to be frank, all this work played a considerable role in enabling the republic to accumulate work experience to improve the management system, raise the standards of economic work, and make rational use of resources, as recommended by the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) resolution.

The preparation for and celebration of the Georgiyevsk Treaty's 200th anniversary provided convincing proof of how important it is to truly ensure unity in the ideological, educational, organizational, and economic activity of party organizations, together with systematization and consistency in attaining the set political and economic goals.

It is very important that this approach not be limited solely to periods when major sociopolitical and ideological events are being organized on a republican scale, but should be present in daily work and at the primary party organization level.

The year that has passed has shown the positive trend that is taking shape in our ideological work, a trend which indicates that the center of gravity of ideological and educational efforts is shifting increasingly to the labor collective and the primary party organization. This was precisely the aim of several recent Georgian Communist Party Central Committee resolutions as, for example, those on the work of party organizations at the Madneulskiy Mining and Enriching Combine and Tbilisi's G. Dimitrov Aviation Plant, on the experience of Hero of Socialist Labor V.I. Chelidze, famous construction team leader, mentor of youth, and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, in educating the young workers, and many others.

Today we can formulate the issue as follows: THE LABOR COLLECTIVE AND ITS POLITICAL NUCLEUS -- THE PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATION -- MUST BECOME THE MAIN FIELD OF ACTIVITY FOR IDEOLOGICAL WORKERS. We cannot even speak about any real reorganization of ideological and mass political work unless it exerts an effective influence on life and activity, and primarily in the party's grassroots -- the prime foundation of the party -- the primary party organizations and labor collectives.

In the first place, we rely to a large extent on ideological workers to launch the most resolute struggle against formalism, ostentation, and avoidance of life's acute problems within the primary party organizations themselves. This is where we must ensure REAL UNITY OF PROPAGANDA WORDS AND SPECIFIC DEEDS AND THE UNITY OF OUR IDEOLOGICAL, EDUCATIONAL, ORGANIZATIONAL, AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.

A week ago, this was the subject of our extensive serious discussion at the Second Republican Meeting of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, whose results show how many new, interesting initiatives in our country today are conceived at the party's grassroots level. It is there, at the grassroots level, that the true enthusiasts, innovative propaganda workers, lecturers, agitators, and political information workers bring the words of Bolshevik truth to the masses. The best among them are taking part in our meeting's work. They are: Hero of Socialist Labor Georgiy Kurtanidze, a distinguished worker; Violetta Gvenetadze, shop chief at the Kutaisi Silk Production Association; Petr Titanov, methods specialist at the Savodskiy Rayon's public education section in Tbilisi; Vladimir Tuzhba, director of Ochamchira's No 2 Secondary School; Shaba Dzhibladze, his colleague from the village of Gogadzeyebi in Shuakhevskiy Rayon; Ivan Tskhogrebov, senior scientific worker at the South Osetian Scientific Research Institute; Arutyun Tsarukyan, chairman of Bogdanovskiy Rayon's DOSAAF Committee; Amrulla Pashayev, reader at Tbilisi's Teacher Training Institute; Iisrul Kogan, chief of the Poti Seaport party committee's political education office; and many others. Their advanced experience in educational work with the people must become familiar to every ideological worker and each primary party organization.

Now we all must proceed from the fact that to ensure the qualitative reorganization of the ideological process and enhance its effectiveness primarily means nurturing modern economic thinking among all working people, developing creative initiative, strengthening conscientious discipline and organization, and educating the people in a thrifty attitude toward socialist property and habits of active participation in production management.

All these questions are directly linked with the need, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized, "to launch education on a broad front, encompassing all spheres in which personality is molded."

This was the reason why, proceeding from the need to consolidate the social and material base of our ideological activity, we recently held meetings of the republican party aktiv on the problems of improving cultural and education work and the situation in book publishing, developing the mass complex of physical culture and sports, and enhancing the effectiveness of the health care system. Frankly speaking, these meetings created a sound and positive background for our entire work to implement the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

The year that has passed was also distinguished by the quest for new forms of ideological work and by, I would say, bold experiments in this sphere closely linked with the processes of improving economic work and economic management underway in the republic.

We must adopt all innovations, everything that is valuable and useful, and everything that could propel our economy and culture further forward. We must more boldly take the step from experiments to the generalization and dissemination of the experience accumulated. Much more determined steps must be taken here.

However, the main thing is to ensure that the forms and methods that have luckily been found will be constantly fleshed out with the profound and solid content of ideological and educational work. Life is dynamic. It is constantly presenting us with increasingly complex and larger, qualitatively new tasks.

This is why the preparation for yet another memorable date in the life of our party and country -- the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War -- must become a qualitatively new stage of our entire ideological and educational work in line with the experience already accumulated and based on maximum use of forms and methods that have been worked out and approved. Our ideological workers and all our party organizations must certainly ponder in depth right now how to utilize this prejubilee period to further improve the military-patriotic education, develop its basic trends, and ensure close links between the people's patriotic tempering and the tasks concerning the molding of their ideological convictions and internationalist world outlook. Let every citizen of the republic live and work with the thought that, by strengthening the Soviet Union's economic and defense might, he is making a personal contribution to the great cause of preserving peace on earth. To formulate such a life stance among the people is an important task of ideological workers and every Communist.

There must be further development of our present system of military-patriotic work, headed by the relevant coordination council under the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. Over the last few years, thanks to this system, there have been real positive developments in the military-patriotic education of young people and their preparation for service in the USSR Armed Forces. At the same time, we must comprehensively expand the sphere of action, since military-patriotic education means not only work on selecting and training the contingent due to be conscripted and providing military-vocational orientation of the upcoming generation, but also solving the entire range of ideological problems linked with all aspects of the educational process.

This is why our entire work on military-patriotic education must be most closely linked with effective, skillful, and assertive propaganda of the CPSU's and the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy, the problems of the struggle to strengthen peace, and the exposure of the explosively aggressive policy of imperialist circles in the United States and other capitalist countries. Let everyone be fully aware of the worldwide historic significance of the great victory for the fate of peace and the progress of all mankind.

It is further necessary to comprehensively deepen the mass defense work among the various sections of the population, tirelessly propagandize Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland, make everyone aware of the Marxist-Leninist concept of the problems of war and peace, and explain to the broad masses our party's multifaceted activity to strengthen the economic and defense might of the Soviet state, bulwark of peace and the security of all mankind.

Finally, special attention must be given to raising people's political vigilance and their readiness to defend the gains of socialism. Everyone must be aware that he has it within his power to curb the aggressive aspirations of mankind's enemies. The sacred feeling of defender of the motherland must be nurtured in people from an early age. After all, the ideological, political, moral, and volitional qualities, frankly speaking, are not acquired overnight, at the same time as donning the military uniform. They must be cultivated from an early age and must be incessantly improved. V.I. Lenin wrote a long time ago that "victory in war belongs to him who has more reserves, more sources of strength, and more endurance among the people."

All this work will be that much more successful as we establish closer contacts between the republican party organizations, our labor collectives, education establishments, and creative organizations and the military units and subunits and political organs of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District and the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District. What is primarily needed here is widespread propaganda of the heroic, combat, patriotic, and international traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces.

At the same time, the preparations to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the great victory open broad horizons before us for also improving our entire work on moral education. We can and must do everything so that the wonderful slogan "No One and Nothing Is Forgotten" becomes the principle of our daily attitude not only toward the memory of heroes who have given their lives for the motherland's freedom and independence, but also toward their widows and children, war invalids and veterans. It is well known that humanism has to be cultivated, while in itself the memory of heroes and victims of the Great Patriotic War carries a vast ideological and moral charge. The thoughtful concern for the families of those who have fallen on the frontline, the war invalids and veterans, and the servicemen who have executed their international duty, being in itself one of our moral duties, must at the same time become a powerful and constantly active means for developing people's moral awareness and the principles of our life's socialist humanism.

The preparations for the victory jubilee offer extensive opportunities for qualitatively raising the standards of internationalist education. The Great Patriotic War and our victory in it have become a most vivid demonstration of the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy and the Leninist ideology of friendship and brotherhood among the Soviet Union's peoples. We must utilize the experience of the Great Patriotic War to the utmost both on the ideological and educational plane and in the actual improvement of relations between nationalities at all levels -- from relations between republics to those between individuals.

Much has been done in our country over the last few years to develop a comprehensive system of internationalist education, which purposefully began to take shape following the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee 11th (1978) plenum, which discussed topical problems of improving relations between nationalities in the republic. The plenum adopted the line of creating in the republic an atmosphere of complete mutual trust and mutual respect between all nations and ethnic groups of the republic and establishing favorable conditions for their comprehensive socioeconomic and cultural development.

An important role in resolving these tasks was played by the setting up of a working group on problems of relations between nationalities by the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress, followed by establishing on the basis of this group the Central Committee's Coordination Council for Internationalist Education and its appropriate local subdivisions.

The positive changes achieved as result of the work done in this direction are evidenced by such important events in our sociopolitical life as the celebration of Soviet Georgia's 60th anniversary, the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, and the Georgiyevsk Treaty's 200th anniversary, when mass political events were backed by significant successes in economic and cultural building.

We attach special significance to the preferential rates of socioeconomic and cultural development in our autonomous units and multinational regions and to the implementation of the 40 and more resolutions the Georgian Communist Party and the republican government adopted over the last few years for resolving the topical tasks of socioeconomic and cultural development of all nations and ethnic groups in Soviet Georgia.

Equally important are the measures to improve the tuition of national languages in the republic's schools and VUZes. A great deal has been done to improve the quality and create an effective system for teaching the Russian language -- the language of contact between nations. Favorable conditions are being created for the development of national literatures, arts, and folk crafts and for the training of national cadres. Business and friendly contacts between scientific institutions and creative organizations in the fraternal republics are deepening. Much work is being done to introduce new mass holidays, ceremonies, and rituals developing the best traditions and cultural heritage of Soviet Georgia's nations and ethnic groups. Much is being done to preserve and restore the monuments of national history and material culture; centers and museums of friendship are being established where the living annals of the Soviet peoples' real brotherhood are being written. All this consolidates the atmosphere of mutual respect and trust in relations between nations -- and this is one of Lenin's requirements, as you well remember -- and serves to improve the moral and political climate throughout the republic, in its autonomous units, and in all the multinational regions.

Here, too, the results of our work are intertwined with the next long-term tasks, insofar as everything that has been done to strengthen the friendship and brotherhood of peoples is just the beginning, the foundation of the vast and complex work that has to be done by the republican party organization to further improve relations between nations and ensure the unity of internationalist and patriotic education. And this work must be done along two avenues, in two aspects, which are closely interconnected -- in the sphere of nurturing scientific and theoretical awareness and in the sphere of internationalizing people's mentality, always bearing in mind Marx's proposition that the brotherhood of people must be taken to mean that state of society WHEN THE ORDINARY LAWS OF MORALITY AND JUSTICE, BY WHICH PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS MUST BE GUIDED IN THEIR INTERRELATIONS, BECOME THE SUPREME LAWS OF RELATIONS BETWEEN PEOPLES.

Resting content with that which has been done in the republic on strengthening relations between nations and satisfying ourselves with what has been achieved signifies a failure to understand that the strengthening of trust and mutual understanding between peoples requires incessant improvement and enrichment, since relations between nations are not something static or immutable. Like a very accurate and very precise barometer, relations between nations and ethnic groups and the atmosphere of friendship and trust are subjected to the influence of newly emerging and developing socioeconomic conditions and circumstances and spiritual and moral processes. This is a dialectic process.

This is why today it is so important, by relying on the experience already accumulated and the proven forms and methods of work, to progress further and to constantly seek new ways for the all-embracing development and comprehensive improvement of relations between nations, the international cohesion of nations and ethnic groups, and THEIR FLOURISHING AND RAPPROCHEMENT -- RAPPROCHEMENT ON THE BASIS OF FLOURISHING AND FLOURISHING ON THE BASIS OF RAPPROCHEMENT.

The scientific center for internationalist education and improvement of inter-nation relations, recently established on the base of the Museum of People's Friendship, is called upon to make a large contribution to the successful solution of these tasks. It is here, like, in the other scientific institutions, that thorough research work must be done in this direction; it is here that the trends and laws of relations between nations must be studied in depth and, most importantly, the new center must equip the republican ideological aktiv with profoundly thought-out and comprehensively considered recommendations. The new subdivision was established for this purpose and we hope that this goal will be attained, but it can be attained only through joint efforts. This is why we must, all together, give some serious thought to the matter of how to overcome the remnants of the past in people's mentality in the future, and how to mold the new standards -- in line with the achievements of developed socialism -- of inter-nation relations at the level of individuals.

There are many more facets to this issue, and we must not shut our eyes to them. Let us be frank: We still encounter individual and, it is true, isolated instances when some people attempt to pit cadres from indigenous nationalities against those from nonindigenous nationalities; here we have also elements of idealizing archaic features of national culture and ways of life; in many instances we can observe a certain retreat from party and class principles when evaluating facts of national history or culture and hypertrophied interpretations of distinctive features of national mentality or national character.

Nor can we remain indifferent to a certain revival of religious and nationalistic remnants of the past in a number of the republic's regions, of so-called traditions, and of prejudices, right up to the emergence of self-styled religious clerics, abductions of under-age girls, and medieval spiritualism, let alone the excessively lavish weddings, memorial services, and other anomalies which are very disturbing and alarming for us all.

In this respect, of course, we must not restrict ourselves just to mass holidays, which have always been very successful for us. But, you see, every mass event must carry powerful overtones of meaning. What we need are not just on-off events; we are not talking of isolated examples of introducing new Soviet rituals, but of daily, in-depth, and patient work, of a specific, objective, and -- the main thing -- a differentiated approach toward the individual sections and individual categories of the population. At times, one gets the impression that our ideological and educational efforts are restricted only to one and the same circle, of always the same people, in other words, essentially within the party and ideological aktiv, while the mass of people, in other words, those to whom our ideological actions should be basically directed, remain beyond the sphere of our actual influence.

This is one of the questions to which I would like the participants in our meeting to devote their attention.

Another question. Our propaganda media and ideological institutions still have not produced the proper results in the struggle against private ownership tendencies and manifestations of petty bourgeois mentality and morals. This must be said frankly.

We conducted a substantial scientific and practical conference on these problems 5 years ago. Serious recommendations were elaborated and specific tasks set.

A number of important Central Committee resolutions were adopted on matters of principle, and special letters on these issues were sent to party organizations. A special commission was set up under us at the Central Committee to deal with problems of the struggle against private ownership tendencies. Commissions were set up under Central Committee sections, party committees, ministries, and departments to strengthen socialist discipline and combat negative phenomena, headed by top officials. To put it briefly, individual elements of a sound system do exist, but the system is still not operating at full strength or full speed because the due coordination between elements of this system is still lacking. And yet we do need ALL-EMBRACING IDEOLOGICAL, EDUCATIONAL, ORGANIZATIONAL, ECONOMIC, STATE, AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFLUENCE AGAINST THE BEARERS OF A WORLD OUTLOOK, VIEWS, AND ASPIRATIONS THAT ARE ALIEN TO OUR SOCIALIST STYLE OF LIFE.

This need is dictated by the fact that, out of all the remnants of the past, it is the private ownership tendencies and private ownership mentality and morals that have inflicted the greatest harm on the republic's economic and social development and to the molding of the new personality. The main thing that we have managed to do has been to arrive at a radical turning point, to achieve a fundamental change of attitude toward such tendencies among public opinion, the opinion of the broadest strata of Soviet Georgia's population. De facto connivance at private ownership tendencies, their manifestations, and their bearers prevailed in our country some 10-15 years ago. Now, however, the overwhelming majority of the republic's working people, all its honest and law-abiding people, are profoundly aware of the public and personal harm of private ownership mentality and morals, their absolute incompatibility with the socialist way of life, and their class alienism [chuzhdost].

Nevertheless, these tendencies are still far from being fully overcome, and fairly often we have occasion to come across them at times in "modernized" and veiled versions, and at other times in openly aggressive forms. What this means is that we must develop an offensive against private ownership tendencies everywhere, and the ideological front workers must play an important role in this offensive. This is another topic for today's discussion.

We pin certain hopes in this important work on the Coordination Center for the Struggle Against Private Ownership Tendencies and Breaches of Socialist Legality, which is being set up under the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and whose main task will be to bring into systematic operation all the levers at our disposal to counteract the antipodes of the socialist way of life. We all understand that the center will be unable to execute its scientific research, scientific-organizational, and organizational-political functions without the most active participation in its work by our social scientists, scientific research institutions under the Academy of Sciences, and social science departments in our VUZes.

Wider participation by social scientists is also necessary in all other directions of ideological and educational activity, because, as everyone understands, WE CANNOT EVEN HOPE TO RAISE THE STANDARDS OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK AND BRING IT LINE WITH THE TASKS OF IMPROVING DEVELOPED SOCIALISM WITHOUT A SOLID SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL BASE. For its own part, the enhancement of the ideological effectiveness of theoretical research in social sciences requires a bolder reorganization of the work by scientific collectives, a reorganization aimed at optimal combination of pure and applied research.

While highly appraising the work by our philosophers, sociologists, economists, jurists, historians, psychologists, and other humanities scientists, and giving due credit to their efforts in the sphere of pure research, we consider that they are still in arrears to society in the sphere of applied research.

It is necessary that a proper position in the aktiv meeting's work be occupied by a discussion on the problems of a more concentrated approach by our social scientists toward the pressing questions of our republic's present, the tasks of its further development, and the quest for the most direct ways to improve the practical effect of theoretical scientific activity. We do note that some very sound and reassuring trends have emerged recently, but consider that they are only a beginning.

We also pin great hopes on the workers in literature and the arts. It can be said without exaggeration that today's multinational literature, arts, and culture of Soviet Georgia are living through a real heyday and are on the ascent. All of us workers on the ideological front must learn to make fuller use of the ideological and educational potential of literature and the arts, encourage the fuller realization of this potential in the activity of creative unions and the creative work by each master of artistic culture, and apply the achievements of this culture more fully, more skillfully, and more creatively in the propaganda, educational, and all our ideological work. I hope that these problems, too, will be the subject of a serious, useful and -- the main thing -- specific discussion among us.

We expect from the republic's scientific and artistic intelligentsia a more active "incursion" into life and the same profound, party-minded, practical and specific approach to the solution of topical ideological and educational tasks as they manifested in the period of preparations for, and celebration of, the Georgiyevsk Treaty's 200th anniversary.

We certainly must seriously discuss our next tasks in the sphere of COUNTERPROPAGANDA WORK, which is called upon to neutralize not only the influence of bourgeois propaganda's ideological concepts, but also the social values' standards of the bourgeois way of life. Their influence on our people, and on young people in particular, is not all that negligible nor all that harmless.

Consumerist mentality and morals are easy to implant, but much labor is required to overcome them. This is why THE PROCESS OF THE IDEOLOGICAL, PATRIOTIC, AND INTERNATIONALIST TEMPERING OF OUR RISING GENERATION MUST BE CONDUCTED IN THE CLOSEST POSSIBLE UNITY WITH ITS LABOR EDUCATION. This is why we attach such special and fundamental significance to the specific program for the implementation of the SCHOOL REFORM elaborated by the recent republican party aktiv meeting, which discussed the tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum decisions and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's plenum speech. Today it is exceptionally important for everyone to acquire a profound understanding of the fact that the integration of the school instruction and the vocational and labor education of the growing generation is the sector of ideological work where the foundations of the new personality are laid and where the ideological and moral atmosphere of the future originates.

Thus, the task now is to ensure that all the constructive and specific decisions and plans and all measures in each direction of ideological activity, together with all the levers of this activity, are set in motion, function, and exert effective ideological, social, and educational influence on all aspects of people's daily life, including their daily activities, leisure, and family relations. The problems of FAMILY EDUCATION require special attention. In this connection we must approach creatively the interpretation and development of the positive experience which has been accumulated recently in many of our republic's cities and rayons. And the guiding principle, guiding element, and yardstick of this work must be the labor tempering of young people and the cultivation among them of the need for socially useful labor. THIS IS A MOST IMPORTANT TASK NOT ONLY IN THE IDEOLOGICAL AND EDUCATION SPHERE BUT ALSO IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC ASPECT.

To provide the ideological backing for socioeconomic tasks means comprehensively intensifying and deepening the propaganda of the THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM, RELYING IN THIS WORK ON SPECIFIC ANALYSIS OF THE EXPERIENCE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ORGANIZATION.

Specific results in improving the national economy must be the primary goals of ECONOMIC PROPAGANDA. What has been done so far is obviously inadequate, because we are talking not only about the dissemination of economic knowledge but also about the propaganda and dissemination of frontranking experience, skillful, rational, considered, and effective economic management, and experience in the management of economic processes. Our experience in the implementation of economic management experiments proves that today the functions of political and economic management are changing substantially and becoming more complex, while becoming more closely integrated. There has been immeasurable growth in the requirements regarding not only the professional qualities but also the political, ideological, and moral character of our cadres. It is from these trends that we must proceed when organizing lecture propaganda, mass agitation events, and explanation of economic problems in the press and on television and radio.

You see, THE SYSTEM OF LINKS BETWEEN THEORY AND PRACTICE MUST, AS COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO POINTS OUT, ACQUIRE NEW FORMS AND GAIN NEW MEANING AS THE SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL PROCESSES IMPROVES.

For us, comrades, the establishment of such a system of links must mean that it is necessary to profoundly and extensively analyze and generalize our current practice of leading party, soviet, and economic cadres' participation in propaganda, agitation, and political work with the people. We must make sure that the "frank dialogue" with the masses, which occurs at study course in schools and seminars within the Marxist-Leninist education system, during integrated political days, on the pages of the press, and on the airwaves, produces a greater practical yield. Let us say it frankly: Here we have still have a great deal of unutilized reserves and a great deal of formalism.

As in all fieldsof our life and work, we must INTENSIFY THE PROCESS OF THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS' ENTIRE IDEOLOGICAL-EDUCATIONAL AND IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY. It is the tireless, careful, and patient formation of man's personality which should provide broad scope for the masses' initiative and creativity and prompt them to take an active part in the management of society's affairs and the exercise of social control over the progress of the implementation of the decisions of party, state, economic, and public organs.

Unlimited opportunities are opened up here by the practice of the in-depth, scientifically substantiated STUDY AND CONSIDERATION OF PUBLIC OPINION. As is well known, a republican seminar-conference in April in which the country's leading sociologists and executives from the union republic party committees took part was devoted to these problems. The seminar-conference's results and recommendations are of fundamental importance not only because it made it possible to generalize and assess at a solid scientific level the 9 years' experience of our work in this direction. The main thing is that tasks were outlined for the future and measures were elaborated which will make it possible to ensure the high scientific standard of sociological research and thus the reliable prediction of sociopolitical processes and of the development of social awareness, the further improvement, on a democratic basis, of the style, forms, and methods of party-political leadership, and ultimately the elaboration of clear-cut criteria for the effectiveness of the ideological education process taking into account the requirements and interests of various categories of working people and their educational and cultural level.

Achieving systematic organization in the practice of the study, consideration, and formation of public opinion in party work means, as the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee 14th Plenum pointed out, LEARNING TO CONDUCT DIALOGUE WITH THE INDIVIDUAL.

I repeat, this is extremely important because ideology, by virtue of its content, is a system of knowledge and ideas addressed primarily to the individual and designed to prompt the individual to conscious practical activity to attain specific political and socioeconomic goals.

But in order to conduct this dialogue successfully with the individual, the ideological worker, whatever his rank or professional level, must himself know how to understand the natural laws and trends of the development of objective reality, learn for himself to make full use of Marxist-Leninist methodology in considering the key problems of our economic and cultural building, and know the sociopsychological factors in the effectiveness of influence exerted through propaganda and agitation.

Since the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, much has been done to improve the ideological-theoretical and professional standard of ideological cadres and their correct selection and placement. But here, too, we have many shortcomings and unused reserves. We must certainly have a serious talk about these grave problems today and tomorrow.

What satisfied us yesterday cannot satisfy us today, still less tomorrow. That principle must be placed at the foundation of all our work and above all our ideological activity. That is why ideological workers must primarily learn how to work with a view to the long term and sensitively home in on the trends of our social development. And for that a high degree of professional competence and constant creative quest are needed.

Our meeting today should serve this creative quest and it should help our ideological workers to assess soberly and objectively everything which has been done, to reveal existing shortcomings in a bold, principled way, and to outline precise, clear long-term paths, paths for the even more consistent and persistent implementation of the historic decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

The form in which our meeting is being held also accords with the spirit of innovation and creativity which pervaded all the work of the Central Committee June Plenum. As Comrade B.V. Nikolskiy has already said, those who took part were issued beforehand with the report delivered by Comrade G.N. Yenkulidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, which has not only generalized all the work done over the year but also contains a request to the participants to express their views on the questions raised in it, to communicate the experience they have accumulated, and to submit proposals, advice, and recommendations on how we must organize in the future all the ideological and mass political work of the republic's party organization. These replies have been received. They are of tremendous interest and contain very rich material and a mass of ideas. This is indeed very interesting, specific collective work we have done.

Debates on the report have thus already begun in our republic and essentially each of you have taken part in them. I think that this innovation will also impart a more specific nature to the forthcoming section work. You will gain a lot from familiarization with the exhibition which graphically reveals the thrust and specific results of leading experience in organizing ideological work in the party organizations of the Tbilisi imeni G. Dimitrov Aircraft Plant, the Madneulskiy Mining and Enriching Combine, the Tkviavi Kolkhoz, Goriyskiy Rayon, the Zhivali-GES construction workers collective, of Chiatura City, of Leninskiy and Gldanskiy Rayons in Tbilisi City, and of the republic's Zestafonskiy and Samtredskiy Rayons.

Interesting meetings and talks await you at the labor collectives, ministries, departments, scientific institutions, creative organizations, mass media editorial offices, and cultural and sport institutions.

In brief, our meeting's program is quite extensive, strenuous, and very interesting. I think all this will make our work specific and effective, will enhance our meeting's practical output, and will make it possible to better reveal unresolved questions and urgent problems.

That is the atmosphere of a frank exchange of opinions and party principledness which should become the basis for drafting a constructive, realistic program for our further work in implementing the landmark decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

In concluding my speech I must note the enormous, truly daily attention displayed by the CPSU Central Comittee toward the republic's ideological life. It has become a tradition of ours for executives from our party's staff to take part in all major forums of the Georgian party organization. So today allow me to welcome the participation in our conference's work of Comrade Petr Yakovlevich Slezko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Progpaganda Department and Comrade Vladimir Vasilyevich Poshatayev, a consultant in the department.

I believe that we should respond to this attention and interest in our deeds by creative, fruitful work and persistent quest for the speediest implementation of the party's ideological program and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW TRADE UNION MEETING

LD052037 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] A meeting of secretaries of the Moscow City party committee with members of the Presidium of the Moscow City Trade Unions Council and the chairmen of trade union city committees took place on 5 July at the Moscow Gorkom.

It was noted that the capital's trade union organizations have stepped up their work in mobilizing the working people for the struggle to fulfil plans and pledges, have begun to make better use of their rights, and have strengthened their links with the masses. At the same time, it was stated at the meeting, there are still shortcomings in their work. In their consideration of the tasks of the trade union organizations, speakers put forward concrete proposals directed at improving the work of trade union committees. It was emphasized that they must pay more attention to organizing socialist competition and improving work conditions, daily life, and recreation for Muscovites.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee.

LIGACHEV CONVEYS CPSU GREETING TO SCIENCE ACADEMY

LD291943 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences has prepared a new detachment of its students. A festive meeting was held in Moscow today devoted to the graduation of students and post graduates of the higher party educational establishment.

Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the meeting. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, he cordially congratulated the graduates, professors, lecturers and the entire collective of the academy on the noteworthy event. He conveyed to the participants communist greetings and very best wishes from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

The Central Committee is convinced, Comrade Ligachev stressed, that the alumni of the academy will actively get down to business, work creatively and selflessly, and worthily fulfill their duty to the party and the people.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES MEETING ON ECONOMIC PROGRESS

LD061708 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee determined a broad program for stepping up scientific-technical progress in the country's national economy. Questions of the practical implementation of these decisions in the sphere of machine-building were considered today at a conference of leaders of ministries and departments, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Participants in the meeting discussed the directions of production modernization on the basis of the mass-scale introduction of new technologies -- robot technology, readjusted automated systems -- as the basis for intensifying the economy in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Comrades Antonov, Marchuk and Smirnov, deputy chairmen of USSR Council of Ministers, and Dmitriyev, Sakhnyuk and Frolov, heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the discussion. Comrade Romanov, Politburo member, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

KUZNETSOV TOURS RYAZAN OBLAST, VIEWS ENTERPRISES

LD101656 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, visited Ryazan Oblast 9-10 July. He visited the (Yekimovka) and (Iskorsk) rural soviets of people's deputies and a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises, and toured a consumer goods exhibition produced by the oblast's enterprises.

A conversation took place at the CPSU obkom with members of the obkom bureau and the oblispolkom.

Comrade Kuznetsov drew attention to the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum results, and the theses and conclusions contained in the speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Special mention was made of the soviets' role in carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan for ensuring integrated socioeconomic development; putting the economy's reserves into action; and increasing order, organization, and discipline in all sections of labor.

Accompanying Comrade Kuznetsov on his trip around the oblast were Priyezzhev, first secretary of Ryazan obkom, and Zhirkov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES ALMA-ATA PARTY MEETING

LD091037 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh 1400 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Summary] The economy of the republican capital's oblast is improving rapidly and industrial production and labor productivity have increased in the past 5 years. Transportation, communications, and social service workers have fulfilled their plans, while farms have fulfilled their grain crop, meat, vegetable, and some other production plans despite adverse weather.

"Comrade Dinmukhamed Akhmetovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; and Comrade Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, visited Talgar, Enbekshi Kazakh, and Shelek Rayons in Alma-Ata Oblast, where newly-introduced equipment is being used in the Great Alma-Ata Canal, the biggest hydrotechnical construction project in the republic.

In this connection, the importance of the further economic utilization of artificial river No 8 in Dzhetisuv; the strict [words indistinct] and cadres; establishing every condition for their successful work, and attentive concern for equipment and machinery were noted.

"They also visited (Yurish) and Vladimir Ilich Lenin kolkhoz, Koktobe sovkhoz, and maize, soya, and some other agricultural grain crop plantations. They paid attention to the experiences of good grain crop production, organizing labor for grain crop collection, preparing fodder, taking care of fields, utilizing machinery, and living standards and work of collectives. They spoke to workers, collective workers, heads of and specialists on farms and water directorates, construction organization, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers.

"Comrades Kunayev and Nazarbayev visited new apartment buildings and the construction sites of cultural projects in Alma-Ata. They also visited the Kirov Kazakh State University and its new building complex. [word indistinct] and geology faculty museum. They met professors, lecturers, and students. They noted scientific research work and cultural sports activities. They also attended a concert given by the Kazgen ensemble at the Kazakh People's Musical Instruments Museum.

"Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; Gukasov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR; Belyakov, chairman of the Alma-Ata Obkom; Bekbulatov, minister of highways of the Kazakh SSR; Kipshakbayev, minister of land reclamation and water resources of the Kazakh SSR; Musin, minister of rural construction of the Kazakh SSR; Goncharov, chief of "Glavrisovkhozstroy" were present with Comrades Kunayev and Nazarbayev."

An obkom active meeting took placein Alma-Ata on 6 July 1984. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Obkom, presented a report at the meeting.

"Comrade Dinmukhamed Akhmetovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by the participants, made a speech at the meeting. He said that the strength of the oblast party organization and every Communist should be directed toward implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan CP, and this year's as well as all 5-year plans. This means the further effective and qualitative utilization of the oblast's great economic potential is necessary. What is required is absolute implementation of every collective's plan; immediate mastery of new strengths; improving production quality; further economic use of raw material and fuel energy resources; strengthening party, state and labor discipline. Organization, order, and responsibility of every person can help to achieve success.

"Actual tasks stemming from the April and February CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the speech made by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, require putting into service and persistently looking for internal reserves; completely eliminating shortcomings; actively supporting and spreading valuable experiences; putting into practice the scientific and technical achievements; and fulfilling the plans and tasks of the 4th year and the entire 5-Year Plan.

"The most important work facing the agroindustrial complex is to quickly collect the grain crop. Additionally, it is necessary to organize the work of tending the maize, rice, sugar, beet, soya, and some other products.

It is necessary to take all measures for delivering grain crops to the state depots, and for supplying the republican capital with vegetables, potatoes, and fruits. It is necessary to pay more attention to collecting and storing all forms of fodder, veterinary services to stock-farms, and to increase the productivity of animals.

"Comrade Kunayev noted the great importance of the Great Alma-Ata Canal and some other projects of melioration and water economy, the gainful irrigation of fields and meadows, and the further improvement of irrigation work. It is necessary to use all effective measures to achieve the fulfillment of tasks and plans at every enterprise and place, strengthening guidance in this respect, to increase the number of lectures. As well as to assure the supply of everything necessary for construction and reconstruction projects.

"Not even one matter should miss the attention of Party Committees and soviets of people's deputies. They are responsible for guiding the improvement of industry, capital construction, and some other branches. Present tasks are to increase household goods production and to improve their quality, and quick, qualitative construction of houses, schools, kindergartens, hospitals, and sociocultural projects. Solutions to social and economic tasks depend on educating and correctly selecting cadres, the further reliability of mass political work, and establishing [word indistinct] moral, physcological conditions.

"In the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Great Patriotic War, it is necessary to widely broadcast the glory of that Soviet people's generation, their heroism, labor customs, and revolutionary connections. In this respect, it is necessary to further utilize mass information methods, especially rayon and oblast [words indistinct], further improve and support criticism and internal criticism, and carry out the Leninist struggle against erroneous work, complacency, arrogance, bureaucratism, and conservatism."

Nazarbayev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, and Bekedzhanov, executive worker of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, participated in the meeting.

BAGIROV VISITS VARIOUS RAYONS IN AZERBAIJAN

GF041040 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 3 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's Azerbaijan newspapers carry a frontpage report on the visit being paid to a number of rural regions in Azerbaijan by the republic's party and government leaders headed by Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

The newspapers report that Kyamran Bagirov has visited the (Berde) and Azerbaijan Rayons. While addressing the party committee meetings of these rayons, he highly praised the efforts of the peasants at increasing agricultural output.

Kyamran Bagirov warmly hailed the (Berde) Rayon peasants for being among the first to fulfill the state task on gathering grain in the republic and for fulfilling the whole of the 1981-1985 5-year plan task on the procuring of cocoons. He also congratulated the (Aghdzhebede) region workers for their great success in procuring cotton, grain cereals, and fodder plants.

The newspapers report that Kyamran Bagirov visited the Moskva Kolkhoz in (Berde) Rayon. For the first time in Azerbaijan, the kolkhoz workers there are both producing and processing cotton. In a short period, that cooperative managed to establish a cotton cleaning factory and achieved a high rate of profit from the first [word indistinct].

Kyamran Bagirov, who has been to many agricultural regions in our republic, has recommended ways and means of utilizing resources. He has also expressed the hope that the peasants will further consolidate the achievements realized during the first half of the year. Kyamran Bagirov also acquainted himself with development work in progress in provincial centers in (?Hemchin) and with future plans in the field.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES MEASURES AGAINST PARASITISM

PM111143 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Jul 84 p 2

[TASS report: "Stepping Up the Struggle Against Antisocial Phenomena"]

[Text] A coordinating conference of the leaders of USSR law-enforcement organs chaired by A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general, has been held at the USSR Prosecutor's Office.

The question of further measures to step up the struggle against persons leading an antisocial, parasitic way of life was examined.

Taking part in the conference were V.V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs; V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; B.V. Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice; V.A. Abolentsev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova; and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

EMBEZZLERS, BRIBE TAKERS ARRESTED IN ROSTOV

PM051542 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed Report: "At the USSR MVD"]

[Text] The internal affairs organs have uncovered and arrested a group of embezzlers and bribe takers active in a number of trade and public catering organizations and enterprises in the city of Rostov-na-Donu and Rostov Oblast.

The participants in the crimes embezzled large sums of money and commodity valuables by inflating prices, deceiving clients, and other violations of trading rules and bribed several officials in the oblast and city trade administration.

Criminal proceedings were instituted against former leaders of the oblast and city trade administration -- K.M. Budnitskiy, Yu.I. Bobrov, N.I. Velichko, and other officials.

AIRPORT COMMISSIONED IN KIRGHIZ VILLAGE

PM050840 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Airport in the Village"]

[Text] Osh, 30 Jun -- The airport at Batken village was commissioned today. Now it takes just over an hour to cover the distance separating this isolated region of Pamir-Alay from Kirghizia's capital.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

FIFTH TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPELINE COMPLETED

LD101829 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- The 3,020-km long gas pipeline Urengoy-Centre-1 that linked a major deposit of natural gas, the Urengoy deposit in Western Siberia, with the city of Yelets in the centre of Russia, went into operation. The latest tests of the new route were concluded today.

Urengoy-Centre-1 has become the fifth transcontinental gas pipeline to be laid out in the Soviet Union since the early eighties from Western Siberia to the European part of the USSR. The construction of the gas pipeline has been completed six months ahead of schedule.

The gas pipeline is built of pipes with a diameter of 1,420 mm. Gas will be pumped along the pipeline under the pressure of 75 atmospheres.

The pipeline crosses hundreds of rivers and lakes, among them such major water ways as the rivers Ob, Volga, Kama, Don.

The volume of gas extraction in the Soviet Union is limited not by the volume of deposits, but by the capacity of gas pipelines. The USSR has the world's longest integrated system of gas supply (about 150 thousand km), but the growing demands of industrial enterprises of the center of the Soviet Union required channelling of two thirds of all investments in the gas industry for the construction of gas pipelines in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985).

The total length of the six pipelines planned to be built over the period surpasses 20 thousand km. Fuel reaches customers along five of these pipelines. They include the world's longest export pipeline, Siberia-Western Europe, which stretches for 4,451 km.

The construction of the sixth gas pipeline is in full swing. It will run parallel to the gas pipeline Urengoy-Centre-1. Within five years (1981-1985) the volume of gas extraction in Western Siberia will increase by 200 billion cu m.

OVER-CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE QUESTIONED

LD041555 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Excerpt] In the first half of the year, the All-Union Radio has received more than 300,000 letters from listeners. The questions contained in the letters touch on various aspects of our life. Here we have questions about industry, problems of health and transport, and concern about the forthcoming harvest and everyday life; in a word, everything that worries us all the time, everything that fills our workdays and off-days. For today's reply, we have selected just a few of them. I hand the microphone over to the economic observer of the Time, Events, and People Program, Vladimir Razin:

Comrade Kovalenko from Kharkov and a group of workers at the Ufaleyskiy Metallurgic Plant Repair Works in Chelyabinsk Oblast have pointed out in their letters that vehicles are being used without any supervision and gasoline is being over-consumed. It is a very important issue that the authors of the letters have raised. As you know, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers at the end of last year adopted special decisions on raising the efficiency of vehicle and tractor use, on the struggle against over-statements in the freighting of goods by vehicle transport, and on assuring the safekeeping of fuel and lubricating materials. The situation is currently being corrected. In Moscow, Leningrad, Novosibirsk, and many other cities and villages, competition has developed among vehicle operators on fuel economy.

The party organization at vehicle stations and the posts and groups of peoples' control have started to check the work of drivers, dispatch offices, and mechanics more strictly They are following with more care the technical condition of the vehicles, as well as their workloads.

Despite this, as the authors of the letters justly write, the struggle against the squandering of fuel is not yet being waged on a sufficient level. Accurate control over the drivers' work is far from being established everywhere. There are not enough instruments to control fuel consumption and they are not struggling actively enough everywhere against the pilfering of fuel. The raids that were carried out recently by radio correspondents and the GAI [State Automobile Inspection] colleagues in various oblasts have shown that there are still more than a few instances when official vehicles are not being used for their intended purpose. This year more than 3 million metric tons of benzine and diesel fuel must be economized in vehicle transport. Fuel-conservation is a matter for every driver, mechanic, dispatcher, and economic manager. These issues must be discussed more frequently at work meetings, in the party organizations, and at sessions of the people's soviets. It is only with all of us together that we will be able to put the situation right.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST AES CELEBRATED

OW110009 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0745 GMT on 26 June carries a 30-minute program devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Obninsk AES. The film, entitled "The First Industrial One," begins with historic shots of Moscow streets and the front page of the 1 July 1954 PRAVDA as the voice of Levitan reads the TASS announcement on the commissioning of the first industrial AES. As video shots show the AES building, the narrator, identified by caption as journalist B.V. Goldayev, notes that the commissioning of the world's first AES showed the world the possibility of using atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Video cuts to Goldayev interviewing A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy. Petrosyants says: "We strove to create a reliable station, reliable versions of it, which would ensure an uninterrupted supply of electric power. We achieved this task, and today a whole series of AES's are operating in the USSR.

"The service of the collective of the Physico-Energetics Institute lies in the fact that this station, the world's first, is still operating, despite the fact that, by our standards, it is already an old lady, or rather an ancient lady, even though it is only 30 years old. However, technology advances rapidly, and, of course, today we are building stations different from the first model.

It is also interesting that it is actually still operating, although in a way it was a research reactor; and it is operating very well and reliably."

As video shows control panels and personnel at consoles, Goldayev reiterates that the station is indeed working reliably. Video shows Goldayev talking to V.S. Severyanov, chief of the AES, in a control compartment. Both men are wearing white coats. Goldayev says: "Viktor Sergeyevich, even though a lot has been written and spoken about it being completely safe to work at atomic power stations, and it was probably this way from the very first day -- after all, you have been here 30 years -- nevertheless, one still enters this type of compartment with a certain fear, if you will. Although everything here is beautiful, and we are, in fact, standing right next to the reactor, could you say there were ever any emergency situations at your station?"

Severyanov replies: "Yes, undoubtedly, of course, during 30 years of the station's operation, there have been all kinds of incidents. However, the actions of our personnel were so precise that they did not lead to any serious consequences." As he speaks, video pans the compartment to show rods hanging along one wall and a circular red and yellow segmented reactor cover in the floor. Severyanov continues: "As you can see, the reactor is here under these shield plates. The active zone is at a depth of 6 meters. The uranium heat-emitting elements in the reactor are in a concrete shaft whose walls are of heavy concrete 3 meters thick. The shield on top is also very reliable, so that, in practice, the radioactive reading at this work site is not much higher than outside. Thus, one can work here quite safely throughout the entire shift.

"Now, our stockpile of fuel you can see hanging here on hooks along the wall of the reactor hall, and this reserve here will last us approximately a minimum of 3 years." As video scans the control panels of the station's control center, Goldayev says: "A reserve of fuel for 3 years. Let us dwell on these words. The entire stockpile consists of two dozen capsule tubes, whereas any thermal station would require hundreds of trainloads of fuel during this time. Herein lies one of the main advantages of atomic power stations."

Video then cuts to show Goldayev interviewing M.Ye. Minashin, candidate of physical and mathematical sciences, who says: "This reactor, like several others in the Soviet Union, was built with a vertical (?column), which is now used throughout the world. Many decisions adopted for the first AES turned out to be entirely suitable for the present day as well. They were built superbly, and that is why the station has served for 30 years, has operated without accident, and is capable of operating for many more years."

Video abruptly cuts to show Professor B.G. Dubovskiy, doctor of technical sciences and USSR state prize laureate, who says: "It is also very important, fundamentally important, that precisely this aspect of the use of atomic energy was, and is, practically revolutionary in its prospects. Moreover, it is already obvious that the birth of atomic power engineering solves those most complex problems of ecology, is the optimal ecological solution, which determines the future of the development of both the economy and power engineering."

As video shows the front of the Obninsk AES building, Goldayev reflects on the history of the AES and is then shown sitting with a group of men at a round table. The participants in this discussion review the history of the Obninsk AES. They include A.V. Kamayev, first secretary of theObninsk Gorkom, who recalls the establishment of the AES, and O.D. Kazachkovskiy, director of the Obninsk Institute of Physics and Power Engineering, who remarks on the growth of atomic power engineering in the past 30 years, noting its great advantage over traditional sources of power, as well as its ecological and economic benefits.

Before other members of the discussion are introduced, video cuts to the control room at the Obninsk Instiute. Goldayev comments on the work of the institute and says: "The first AES was just the beginning. New ideas and projects were developed at the institute and, after thorough and extensive research, they evolved into a new generation of reactors for powerful atomic power stations."

Video cuts to again show A.M. Petrosyants, who says: "Another pleasing factor is that this institute went further, and is working on questions of developing and establishing fast breeder reactors. I should add that the Soviet Union is the only state in the world in which three atomic electric power stations with fast breeder reactors are in operation."

He lists them as "the small test station at Dimitrovgrad in Ulyanovsk Oblast at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Institute," the station in Shevchenko, Kazakhstan, which is also being used to produce fresh water from the Caspian Sea, and "the world's biggest station in operation on the Ural River as the third unit of the Beloyarsk AES."

As video again cuts to show the control room of the institute, Goldayev notes that creation of fast breeder reactors was a real scientific and technical revolution in atomic power engineering. After saying that "it all happened here, at Europe's first fast breeder reactor," video shows Goldayev interviewing Yu. Ye. Bagdasarov, doctor of technical sciences, in the control room. He asks him about the problem of nitrogen, "which created many problems for you and posed many complex tasks, insofar as nitrogen and water are two incompatible elements." Bagdasarov agrees, and notes that in reaction with water, nitrogen causes the production of hydrogen and large masses of gas, "which must be eliminated. If this is released into the air, an explosive mixture is formed." He adds that in practice, the process occurs in closed vessels, and that "the increase in pressure must be relieved in time to prevent any problems.

Noting that the problem was solved after extensive work in experimental and practical conditions, "where some leaks did occur; nevertheless it all turned out far less frightening than it initially appeared." Goldayev asks whether nitrogen is now safe, to which Bagdasarov replies: "Nitrogen, in terms of its properties, is an even more preferable heat transfer agent for reactors than water or other gases. It has many good properties, such as the corrosion stability of steel in nitrogen, where it is much higher than in water, it has excellent thermal physical properties, and it is a heat transfer agent ensuring very good convective heat transfer in any operational mode."

He adds that the operators of atomic power stations today say "that it is far easier to work with nitrogen than water. Nitrogen requires confining in hermetically sealed vessels. The first loop of fast breeder reactors is completely sealed, and this creates additonal guarantees of safety."

Video pans to include Professor P.A. Ushakov, doctor of technical sciences, who is standing beside Bagdasarov. He notes that it was difficult to work with nitrogen while there were no instruments to control the purity of the heat transfer agent or to purify it. "It required 25 years to create a control instrument for various contaminants in the heat transfer agent, and the main thing was that a trap for contaminants was created, the most effective one in the world, better than the Americans have." He says that this trap has eliminated the problem of corrosion, and operates "tens of thousands of hours without any sign of corrosion."

Video cuts to Goldayev talking to Yu. A. Kazanskiy and V.I. Matveyev, doctor and candidate of physical and mathematical sciences, respectively, behind a control panel. Goldayev asks these "creators of the fast breeder reactor" how long they expect their ideas to be viable in a world where new ideas are often outdated before they can be implemented.

Kazanskiy expresses the opinion that fast breeder reactors are the most developed systems for producing electrical power today, and should be sufficient for at least 500 years. Matveyev makes a more conservative estimate, noting that there is no real alternative available for possibly 30-40 years.

Video pans the model of the fast breeder reactor at the institute, which Kazanskiy says is of natural size. He claims that the theoretical, technological, and engineering bases of the system were developed by the institute, and says the Lenin Prize of 1961 was awarded for the development of the physics of fast breeder reactors by the institute's scientists.

Video cuts back to Goldayev talking to the group of scientists participating in the roundtable discussion. O.D. Kazachkovskiy notes that fast breeder reactors ensure 100 percent utilization of uranium. Video pans to V.B. Anufriyenko, scientific secretary of the institute, who outlines its traditional scientific pursuits, naming some of the scientists who laid the foundations for this work, among them Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk. He also notes that the institute was instrumental in establishing broad cooperation with other organizations, facilitating research and development work.

Video then zooms in on A.V. Kamayev, who outlines the concern of the party and obkom for the development of the city. As he talks about the city's development in past 5-year plan periods, he says that development is proceeding "in accordance with specially adopted resolutions...," at which point audio is cut off for a few words, which Kamayev can be seen mouthing. After the inaudible words, his voice continues "...so that the city would develop in a comprehensive and balanced way, and that there should be everything to ensure that scientists work in a fruitful way and that nothing hinders their work. In fact, such conditions have been created in the city for scientific work. Of course, it is a matter of conscience and honor on the part of scientists to see that these conditions are properly used."

Video goes on to show the city streets of Obninsk. As Goldayev notes, there are more than 10 institutes in the city. He then ponders the questions of why the rate of development of atomic power engineering is many times greater than other industries. Video cuts to show Goldayev talking with Petrosyants. Petrosyants says: "Well, first of all, there was a decision on what we must do in the European part of the Soviet Union, and we are now moving further. For example, we have a very good atomic power station ... [sound track goes silent] near Magadan. There is a small station there of four units, or 48 megawatts of electric power. It is the first ATETS, that is an atomic heat and electric power station, which generates both electric power and heat for the settlement and (?cowsheds).

"It operates most reliably, and is very interesting because it works in the most severe conditions. Frosts of 50-60 degrees below zero occur there; besides, the temperature is below zero 8 months of the year. Yet the station operates without fail. There is no need to bring in fuel, coal, or diesel. It has turned out to be cheaper than the small stations operating on other kinds of fuel.

"It should be said that atomic energy is really being introduced well and spreading to other branches of industry, medicine, agriculture, and science. It is penetrating ever broader and further, but we are adhering to the principle of not simply using atomic energy in general, but where it is needed. Moreover, where it is essential, and where there is no alternative. Take medicine for example, the struggle with malignant tumors and cancer. Here atomic energy is invaluable.

"Take the nuclear icebreakers; they are really an event of world significance. We are now ensuring that the icebreakers Lenin, Sibir, and Rossiyaj -- which is about to be commissioned -- give the opportunity for year-round navigation in the Arctic Ocean."

Going on to note the establishment of institutes, Petrosyants highlights the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute and the Institute of Atomic Reactors. Mentioning the institute in Serpukhov, Petrosyants notes that "We are now establishing an accelerator there of major size and significance; which will be a major scientific contribution to the development of high energy physics, an accelerator of 3,000 megaelectron volts."

Goldayev asks "Does theory and practice coexist in all these organizations?" Petrosyants agrees wholeheartedly.

PROLONGED RAIN CAUSES FLOODING IN LVOV OBLAST

PM110912 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Jul 84 p 3

[G. Klyucherov report: "The Dnestr Has Overflowed Its Banks"]

[Text] Lvov Oblast -- The sky above the Lvov region has been a single color, gray, for 2 months now. Rain has fallen every day, and it has fallen particularly heavily in recent days. The Dnestr River with its numerous tributaries have overflown their banks. Broad streams have poured onto plowland, inundated pasture, and destroyed crops in many places. Many hectares of farmland are already under water. Settlements have also been affected by the elements, many have been flooded. In settlements such as Podeltsy, Lipitsy, Ustaya, Mezhrechye, and Kuty, almost half of the houses have been flooded. The only way of getting around there is by boat, the usual way -- on foot -- no longer being possible. There are quite a number of population centers situated on high ground that have been cut off from the surrounding region by floodwater. The industrial cities of Borislav and Drogobych have suffered from the elements. The Western Bug and its tributaries are also threatening to overflow their banks. Quite a lot of damage has been caused by cloudbursts in the mountains, and many bridges in the Turkovskiy and Skolevskiy Rayons have been swept away. The Yavorovskiy Rayon's Sera Production Association has been sorely affected. A substation has gone out of operation and open-cut mines have been flooded. The enterprise is now working. Labor collectives of industrial production units, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes have countered the raging elements with an organized response and are doing everything possible to reduce material loss to the minimum.

"It goes without saying that we have taken necessary measures to protect the population against the flooding," M.I. Kirey, chief of the Lvov Oblast Headquarters for Combating Natural Disasters and chairman of the Lvov Oblispolkom, told us in conversation. "We have prevented any human casualties. All of the people in the flood zone have been given assistance. Villages which are no longer accessible by land are all being supplied by boat. All livestock has also been saved: 8,000 head were quickly evacuated from the danger spots. Machine operators, construction workers, and volunteers have been working by the rivers around the clock strengthening dikes and preventing the streams from breaking through into new places. Groups on duty and specialized detachments have been organized everywhere to help the local population. The rivers and their streams are being constantly monitored. On Saturday the situation apparently stabilized. There are comforting reports that the water in the Dnestr and its tributaries has stopped rising. And we are doing all we can to eliminate the aftermath of this onslaught by the elements as soon as possible."

PACIFIC TEST AREA AGAIN FREE FOR NAVIGATION

LD101104 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 10 Jul 84

["TASS Report" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- In connection with the completion of the planned launchings of carrier rockets TASS is authorised to state that the area of the Pacific with the radius of 150 nautical miles with the centre having the coordinates of 22 degrees 40 minutes northern latitude and 174 degrees 18 minutes eastern longitude, announced on July 7, 1984, is free for navigation and plane flights as of July 11, 1984.

JANE'S: BASE BLAST HALTS NORTHERN FLEET ACTIVITY

NC101620 Paris AFP in English 1549 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] London, July 10 (AFP) -- At least 200 people died in last month's explosion at the Soviet naval base of Severomorsk in the Barents Sea which will put the Soviet Northern Naval Fleet out of commission for six months, JANE'S weekly magazines published here said today.

The magazine, specializing in defense matters, said in this week's issue that the fire which broke out after the explosion at the missiles depot on the base raged for five days.

Another explosion occurred two days after the "disaster" at Severomorsk at the military airport of Bobruysk, 138 kms (83 miles) south of Minsk, JANE'S reported. An air regiment armed with air-to-land missiles is based there, it said.

Ten of the eleven munitions arsenals at the Bobruysk base were destroyed, as well as administrative buildings, the magazine said.

In all, six explosions have occurred at Soviet military installations during the last seven months, including one at Schwerin in East Germany on June 25, JANE'S said.